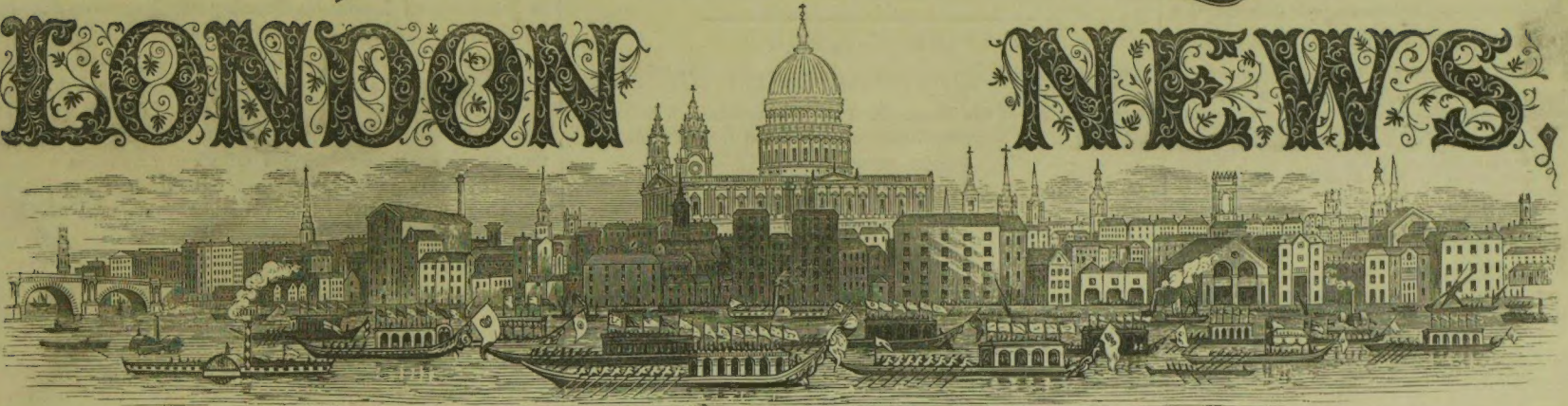


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2045.—VOL. LXXIII.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1878.

WITH } SIXPENCE.
TWO SUPPLEMENTS } By Post, 6½d.



H.M.S. LIFFEY RESCUING THE CREW OF THE BURNING BARQUE ANITA.

BIRTHS.

On the 2nd inst., at Oriol Temple, Collon, Drogheda, Ireland, the Viscountess Massereene and Ferrard, of a daughter.

On the 31st ult., at Encombe, the Countess of Eldon, of a son.

On the 27th ult., at 29, Melville-street, Edinburgh, Lady Belhaven, of a daughter.

On the 30th ult., at 11, Grosvenor-crescent, Edinburgh, Countess Percy, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On June 10, at Wellington, New Zealand, John Savers, Esq., manager of the Bank of Australasia in New Zealand, to Elizabeth Hannah, eldest daughter of John Buchanan, Esq., of Elsthorpe and Napier, N.Z.

On the 6th inst., at the parish church, West Ham, by the Rev. Thomas Scott, James, fourth son of the late William Kitson, of Stratford, Essex, to Elizabeth Celia, eldest daughter of William John Clarke, of Milton House, Stratford, Essex.

On the 29th ult., at the parish church, Horsley, Gloucestershire, the Rev. Percy Waller, Curate of the parish church, Clifton, to Emily, daughter of the late Sir Richmond Campbell Shakespear, C.B., Colonel Bengal Royal Artillery.

DEATHS.

On July 23, at his residence, The Hermitage, Westmoreland, Jamaica, the Hon. William Hilton Cooke, Custos for the parish of Hanover, in that island, and formerly of Worlaston Rookery, Nantwich, Cheshire, in his 64th year.

On the 1st inst., at the Lower Hall, Ledbury, Herefordshire, Archibald Kemp, Lieutenant R.N., second son of the late Rev. Edward Alexander Frederick Hurren, aged 29.

On July 6, at Sydney, Frederic Herbert, fourth and dearly loved son of William and Elizabeth E. Bray, of Darlington, Bognor, Sussex, from a gun accident, in his 20th year.

On the 1st inst., at Thirlestane Castle, Lanter, N.B., the Earl of Lauderdale, G.C.B., Admiral of the Fleet, aged 71.

On the 1st inst., at The Firs, Esher, John William Brotherton, late 11th Hussars, aged 57, only son of the late General Sir Thomas W. Brotherton, G.C.B.

On the 31st ult., at Cheltenham, Eleanor Judith, widow of Burman Langa, Esq., and eldest daughter of the late Sir John Peniston Milbanke, Bart., of Hainaby Hall, Yorkshire.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each insertion.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 14.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 8.

Twelfth Sunday after Trinity.
Morning Lessons: 1 Kings xxii. to 41: 1 Cor. xvi. Evening Lessons: 2 Kings ii. to 16 or iv. 8-38; Mark ix. 2-30.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Rev. H. A. Cotton; 3 p.m., Rev. Canon Duckworth.
Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., Rev. William Hulton.

MONDAY, SEPT. 9.

Opening of Eleventh Annual Trades-Union Congress, Bristol.
Wakefield Dog Show.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 10.

Worcester Musical Festival: Morning, Handel's "Dettingen Te Deum," &c.; sermon by the Bishop of Worcester. Evening, Haydn's "Creation," Part I.; Mozart's "Requiem;" Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise."
Doncaster Races.
Warwickshire Agricultural Society Show, Coventry (two days).

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 11.

Full Moon, 3.49 p.m.
Worcester Musical Festival: Mendelssohn's "Elijah," Evening, miscellaneous concert in the College Hall.
Doncaster Races: the St. Leger.
High Wycombe Show of Poultry, &c.
Wirral and Birkenhead Agricultural Society's Show, Birkenhead (two days).

THURSDAY, SEPT. 12.

Louis IV., Grand Duke of Hesse, born, 1837.
Worcester Musical Festival: Morning, Dr. Armes's "Hezekiah" (new oratorio), Mendelssohn's "Hear my Prayer," and Spohr's "Last Judgment," Evening, miscellaneous concert in the College Hall.
Middleton Agricultural Show.
Northampton Horse Show, &c. (two days).

FRIDAY, SEPT. 13.

Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.
Worcester Musical Festival: Morning, Handel's "Messiah," Evening, grand choral service, parts by Sir F. Ouseley and Dr. Stainer.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 14.

Holy Cross.
Buck-hunting begins.
Gaiety Matinee: performance for the Hospital for Sick Children.
Ripon and Middleton Athletic Sports.
Wakefield Agricultural Society Annual Horse and Dog Show.
West London Rowing Club.
Yachting: Hammersmith Sailing Club.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 10' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.	Rain at 10 a.m. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 a.m.	Minimum, read at 10 p.m.					
Aug. 28	29.733	61.6	56.8	85	8	68.5	57.6	SW.	309	0.045		
29	29.518	62.1	60.1	94	9	70.3	56.3	SW. E. SSW.	236	0.170		
30	29.440	60.7	56.3	86	7	67.2	53.8	S. SW.	396	0.375		
31	29.685	60.5	54.8	82	8	66.4	57.5	SW. WSW. W.	263	0.050		
Sept. 1	30.054	58.7	51.9	79	6	62.3	57.1	W. WNW.	161	0.000		
2	30.259	58.2	47.3	69	6	66.5	57.7	WNW. W.	87	0.000		
3	30.206	58.9	53.2	83	4	70.6	48.9	W. SW.	135	0.000		

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:-

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.733	29.518	29.440	29.685	30.054	30.259	30.206
Temperature of Air	61.6	62.1	60.7	60.5	58.7	58.2	58.9
Temperature of Evaporation	56.8	60.1	56.3	54.8	51.9	47.3	53.2
Direction of Wind	SW.	E. SSW.	S. SW.	SW. WSW. W.	W. WNW.	WNW. W.	W. SW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 14.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
11 55	0 27	0 59	1 13	1 30	1 50	2 13

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VOL. LXXII. (JAN. 5 TO JUNE 29, 1878)

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"LOVE'S YOUNG DREAM."

In answer to numerous inquiries, we beg to state that the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for Aug. 17, containing the COLOURED PICTURE "LOVE'S YOUNG DREAM," from a painting by T. K. Pelham, has been reprinted, and that a few copies are still on sale.

Office, 198, Strand, W.C.

THE ILLUSTRATED PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION.

An English Edition of

L'EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE DE 1878 ILLUSTRÉE,

in continuation of the Illustrated Journal issued in 1867 under the authority of the Imperial Commission, is issued every Tuesday,

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ELIJAH WALTON.—EXHIBITION of ISLE OF WIGHT and other WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS, chiefly Alpine and Eastern, NOW OPEN at BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly. Ten till Six. Admission, including Catalogue, 1s.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1878.

There has been no unusual dearth of political events during the week—at any rate, of those which are connected with foreign affairs. The commemoration of M. Thiers's death in the Cathedral of Notre Dame, Paris; the advance, difficult and slow, but nevertheless sure, of Austrian troops in Bosnia and Herzegovina; the cession of the port of Batoum to Russia; the reluctance of the Porte to give effect to the Treaty of Berlin in as far as it affects the rectification of the frontiers of Greece; and several minor incidents thereto relating, offer subjects of reflection both inviting and instructive. But, for the moment, all such topics are effaced from the mind by the appalling catastrophe which occurred on the river Thames last Tuesday evening. The magnitude of this disaster exceeds anything of the kind which has been recorded for many years past. The details of the accident, so far as it has been possible to collect them, will be found elsewhere. It will suffice for our present purpose to state that the Princess Alice, one of the largest saloon-steamers of the London Steam-Boat Company, which had started in the morning with between six and seven hundred excursionists on board, came into collision, on her return passage, with a screw collier steamer, the Bywell Castle, near the middle of the stream, just off the City of London Gasworks at Beckton, a little below North Woolwich Gardens. Within about five minutes the Princess Alice, with her crowded freight of holiday passengers, went down in deep water. A few saved themselves by clambering on to the other vessel; some were picked up by the Duke of Teck, another steamer belonging to the same company, which was also on her passage up with a party of excursionists; but we are told that "the river, for a hundred yards, was full of drowning people, screaming in anguish and praying for help."

In the presence of so awful a calamity one can only stand aghast, paralysed, heart-stricken. The first thought that starts up within one relates to the dead. Within an hour or two of their respective places of abode, buoyant with the excitement of the pleasurable trip they had enjoyed, mingling with grateful retrospection of the day, pleasing anticipations of the homes to which they were drawing nigh, with little thought of danger, and therefore with no preparation for their swift-approaching fate, it is impossible to realise what must have been the agony of emotion which convulsed that assemblage of gay-hearted people during the few minutes in which death stared them in the face. A considerable proportion of them would, on such an occasion, be made up of women and children, many of them, of course, consisting of family parties—few of them, perhaps, without relations on board, or without intimate associates. It is matter of question whether those who finally escaped, or those who were engulfed in the stream, were most to be commiserated. Short and sharp was the summons which called hundreds away from their earthly lot, just when their cup of enjoyment was as full as it was sweet. What passed within those few minutes the most active imagination scarcely dares to conjecture. Perhaps it were unwise even to make the attempt. The dead cannot be recalled to life by the most earnest outcries of sympathetic feeling from the living. They have passed beyond human aid. There is nothing that can be done for them but to collect their remains as soon and as far as may be possible, and to commit them to the tomb in hushed resignation and in hope of a happier future.

But the living are still among us. If sympathy can

mitigate their grief, sympathy they certainly will have in no scant measure. All London mourns with the bereaved, and the country shares its sorrow. There must have been in hundreds of homes on Tuesday night terrible suspense, perhaps anxious inquiries, and, eventually, apprehensions amounting to moral certainty, with regard to some member, perhaps members, of the household to whom *the worst had happened*. Even now, it may be, some days after the event, there are people scattered over both the metropolis and the provinces who know not the calamity that has befallen them or what evil tidings are in store for them. No list of the passengers could be taken beforehand, and the names of the few survivors only are likely, for some time, to be given to the public. The consequences, direct and remote, of the event resemble those of a great battle, save only that women and children make up so large a proportion of the victims. It is saddening to think upon; it casts a shade of gloom far and wide over the country; and in this sense, if in no other, must be regarded as a national disaster.

As yet, of course, the exact conditions under which the catastrophe occurred cannot be generally known. To the inquiry, "Who is accountable for this awful waste of life?" no definite or well-assured answer can be given. The wonder is, perhaps, all things considered, that such accidents are not more frequent than they have been. A comparatively narrow stream like that of the Thames in the vicinity of London, crowded with shipping seeking ingress and egress day and night, must make it a delicate and anxious task to steer a pleasure-steamer full of passengers clear of dangerous collision with other craft, and yet the infrequency of catastrophes similar to that of the Princess Alice is evidence that, in proper hands, the feat may be usually accomplished with safety. We do not see what measures of precaution can be taken calculated to obviate with certainty occasional disasters. The risks attendant upon these pleasure trips, whether visible or concealed from the eye, are many, but experience shows that they are ordinarily escaped, and that, under proper management, they are scarcely more to be feared than those of a railway excursion-train. The recreation which they offer throughout the summer season to pent-up citizens is ordinarily as enjoyable as it is beneficial to health, and may be looked upon by myriads as indispensable to the maintenance of both physical and moral tone under the pressure of business. It would be useless, nay, we cannot but think it would be cruel, to take advantage of such a misfortune as that to which we are adverting for the purpose of discountenancing excursions of the kind. It may be a question whether all the arrangements which affect them are as adequate as they might be for the prevention of accident. But it is by no means to be taken as a matter of course that the most perfect arrangements within the possibilities of the case would ensure to those needing a day's recreation now and then a complete immunity from unforeseen disaster.

There will, perhaps, be some clamour for legislative regulations with a view to lessen the dangers attendant upon steam-boat excursions from the metropolis. It is to be hoped that the question, if broached at all, will be treated with sufficient caution and under the light of all the information bearing upon either side of the subject. It would be quite possible to destroy the sources of a vast number of healthy recreations by a multiplicity of precautionary enactments. But, perhaps, absolute safety of life or limb could not be obtained thereby, nor be worth having at so enormous a cost. The gain on the one hand would be probably more than balanced by the loss on the other. So long as society exists it will be exposed, more or less, to mischances of a deplorable nature; and it is only within extremely narrow limits that legal regulations can be devised to eliminate them altogether.

THE COURT.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, was present at the Braemar games and gathering of the Braemar Royal Highland Society at Mar Castle on Thursday week, and witnessed the competition for the different prizes. Her Majesty was received by the Earl of Fife and Colonel Farquharson of Invercauld; and a guard of honour, composed of the respective clans, saluted the Queen, both on her arrival and departure. The Right Hon. R. A. Cross arrived at Balmoral as Minister in attendance on her Majesty.

The Queen received the gratifying intelligence of the birth of the Queen's twenty-sixth grandchild on Sunday, her Imperial and Royal Highness the Duchess of Edinburgh having given birth at Coburg to a daughter. Her Majesty, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service, performed at the castle by the Rev. A. Campbell, of Crathie.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, has made various excursions on Deeside. On Tuesday her Majesty and the Princess drove to the Glassalt Shiel. Prince Christian Victor of Schleswig-Holstein, who is staying at Birchwood Cottage, Braemar, has paid various visits to Balmoral and lunched with the Queen; and his tutor, Mr. Burnside, has been presented to her Majesty. Prince Leopold takes daily walks and drives.

The Right Hon. Sir Thomas and the Hon. Lady Biddulph and the Rev. Archibald Campbell have dined with the Queen. The Right Hon. R. A. Cross dines generally with her Majesty.

The Queen has telegraphed to the President of the Board of Trade to express her deep sympathy with the sufferers in the recent railway accident at Sittingbourne; and on Wednesday her Majesty again telegraphed expressing her deepest sorrow and sympathy for the relatives and friends of the poor creatures who perished by the sinking of the steamer Princess Alice in the Thames, which message was immediately forwarded to Woolwich.

The Queen has received, through Sir A. H. Layard, a mag-

nificent album from the Sultan, containing his own portrait and those of the Imperial family.

Her Majesty has appointed Saïvet Pasha, Grand Vizier and Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Sultan of Turkey, to be an Honorary Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India.

The Queen has appointed Captain Arthur John Loftus to be one of the Gentlemen Ushers Quarterly Waiters in Ordinary to her Majesty, in the room of General H. S. Stephens.

Upon the anniversary of the lamented Prince Consort's birthday, the gentlemen in waiting, together with the servants and tenants of the Balmoral, Abergeldie, and Birkhall estates, assembled at the obelisk at twelve o'clock, and drank to the memory of his Royal Highness.

The following were the orders for the Court's going into mourning on Sunday last for the late Queen Dowager Christina of Spain, grandmother of the reigning King—viz., The ladies to wear black dresses, white gloves, black or white shoes, feathers and fans, pearls, diamonds, or plain gold or silver ornaments. The gentlemen to wear black Court dress, with black swords and buckles. The Court to change the mourning on the 15th, and to go out of mourning on the 22nd inst.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Princess of Wales, accompanied by the King and Queen of Denmark, Princess Thyra and Prince Waldemar, and Prince William of Schleswig-Holstein-Glücksburg, drove from Cowes to Newport on Saturday last, and thence took the ordinary train for Ventnor via Sandown, arriving at Ventnor Station at two o'clock, where carriages were in waiting to take the distinguished visitors to the Royal Hotel, Undercliffe. After luncheon the Royal party walked in the grounds of the hotel, ascending the mound forming part of them, whence they obtained a bird's-eye view of Ventnor, with its bay and the pier. The King and Queen were to have inspected the grounds of Steephill Castle, but the time was too short, and the Princess sent a message to Mr. Hambrough, the owner, thanking him for his courtesy, and regretting that there was not time to see his place properly on that occasion. The Royal visitors drove through Ventnor and Bonchurch to Shanklin, where they viewed the Chine, and afterwards drove to Sandown, where they re-entered the train and returned to Cowes. The Prince and Princess, with their children, accompanied by the King and Queen of Denmark, Princess Thyra, and Prince William of Glücksburg, left Cowes on Wednesday for town. The Royal party crossed in the Prince's yacht Osborne to Portsmouth, whence they travelled by special train to Victoria station, where they were received by the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg, the Danish Minister and Madame Bülow, and Mr. J. P. Knight. Mrs. J. P. Knight, who was also on the platform, had the honour of being presented to the Princess, who presented her to the Queen of Denmark. The Royal party drove to Marlborough House.

The Prince has subscribed one hundred guineas to the fund for rebuilding the Marbœuf Chapel, Paris.

ACCOUCHEMENT OF THE DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH.

The Duchess of Edinburgh was safely delivered of a daughter at seven o'clock on Sunday morning last at the Duke's palace at Coburg. Dr. W. S. Playfair and Dr. C. Florschütz were in attendance. Latest telegrams announce that the Duchess and her infant are doing well.

THE GRAND DUKE AND GRAND DUCHESS OF HESSE.

The Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Hesse, accompanied by the Hereditary Grand Duke, and Princesses Victoria, Ella, Irene, Alix, and Mary of Hesse, arrived at Buckingham Palace on Wednesday from Eastbourne. Their Royal Highnesses travelled by the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway to the Victoria station, where Colonel Du Plat, Equerry to the Queen, was in attendance to receive them.

Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein have arrived in Germany.

Princess Louise of Lorne and the Marquis of Lorne arrived at Coburg on Sunday on a visit to the Ducal Court and the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh.

The Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz has arrived at St. James's Palace from Strelitz on a visit to her mother, the Duchess of Cambridge.

Prince Wilhelm of Prussia arrived in town on Wednesday from Potsdam.

His Excellency Musurus Pasha has left London for Constantinople. Etienne Musurus Bey, Councillor of the Ottoman Embassy, will act as Chargé-d'Affaires during the absence of his Excellency.

His Excellency the Minister of the United States and Miss Welch left town on Monday for the Continent. During Mr. Welch's absence the Legation will be in the hands of Mr. W. J. Hopkin, the first secretary, as Chargé-d'Affaires.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and the Duchess of Marlborough have returned to the Viceregal Lodge.

The Duke of Richmond and Gordon has returned to Gordon Castle from Glenfiddich.

The Duchess Dowager of St. Alban's has arrived at Ardarroch on a visit to Mr. and Mrs. White.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Bristol have left Ickworth Park, Bury St. Edmunds, for Scotland.

The Marchioness Dowager of Huntly and Lady Margaret Gordon have arrived at Mount Auville on a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Roe.

Earl and Countess Sydney have returned to Frognal, their seat in Kent, from the Continent.

The Earl of Countess of Clarendon have arrived at The Grove, Watford, from visiting Colonel the Right Hon. F. A. and Lady Constance Stanley at Witherslack Hall, Lancashire.

The Earl and Countess of Aberdeen have gone to Sir Dudley and Lady Coutts Marjoribanks, at Guisachan, Beaulieu.

Viscountess Combermere has left Tunbridge Wells for St. Leonards-on-Sea.

Lord and Lady Londesborough have arrived at Londesborough Lodge, Scarborough.

The Dowager Lady Carington has arrived at Drummond Castle, Perthshire, on a visit to Lady Willoughby de Eresby.

The Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Lady Northcote and Miss Northcote have arrived on a visit to Macleod of Macleod at his seat in the North of Scotland.

Sir Charles Lennox Wyke has left town on his return to Denmark.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage of Lord Granville Gordon, brother of the Marquis of Huntly, and Miss Roe, eldest daughter of Mr. Henry Roe, D.L., the restorer of Christ Church Cathedral, took place in the cathedral on Wednesday. The bridesmaids were Miss Hall, Miss E. Roe, Miss M. Roe, Miss F. Roe, Lady Margaret Gordon, the Hon. Nora Gough, Miss Napier, and Miss Jameson. Their dresses were of white Indian muslin and lace over white silk. They also wore jasmine wreaths and long tulle veils, and in their hair each bridesmaid had a myrtle spray in diamonds and pearls, the gift of the bridegroom. The bride wore a white satin dress trimmed with a

magnificent flounce of Brussels point lace and orange-blossoms and myrtle. She also wore a row of Orient pearls, a diamond heart, diamond and pearl earrings, and diamond bracelet. Her veil was fastened with pearl and diamond stars. The marriage service was performed by the Archbishop of Dublin, the Rev. Robert J. Roe, uncle of the bride, and the Rev. Canon Seymour, Precentor of the cathedral. The wedding breakfast took place at Mount Annville, the residence of the parents of the bride. Lord and Lady Granville Gordon left Dublin by special train for Killarney.

Lord Lyttelton is engaged to the daughter of Lord Chesham, and younger sister of the Countess of Leicester. The marriage will take place early in December.

The marriage of Captain J. Strachan Bridges and Lady Grace Stopford will take place at St. Michael's Church, Chester-square, on Thursday, the 19th inst.

BURNING OF A SHIP AT SEA.

We give an illustration of the burning of the German barque Anita, and the rescue of her crew by H.M.S. Liffey, in the Atlantic Ocean. It was on June 19 that the Liffey, commanded by Captain W. R. Kennedy, outward bound to the Pacific, was running down before the north-east trade wind, to the westward of the Canary Islands, some of which were visible from the deck, when a smart sailing-barque appeared in sight astern. After a few hours she was sufficiently close to make out her name—the Anita, of Hamburg. Colours were exchanged, and the barque passed on; but about nine o'clock the same evening the officer of the watch in the Liffey reported a light, and afterwards a rocket, from a ship on the starboard side. The Liffey's course was at once altered, to close with the stranger, which proved to be the Anita. In answer to the question, "What is the matter?" the barque replied, "Ship on fire." The Liffey was at once brought to the wind, her sail shortened, and her boats were sent away with fire engines, buckets, and other apparatus. The barque proved to be laden with spirits for the West African negroes, also some paraffin and gunpowder—a goodly mixture. The flames had already got hold of the cargo, and spread so rapidly that it was soon apparent that there was no hope of saving the ship. The captain and crew were therefore transferred to the Liffey, and the barque was left to her fate. In a very short time the flames mounted on high, illuminating the sea and sky, and presenting a magnificent spectacle. About midnight the mizenmast fell over the side, and soon after the gunpowder exploded; this was followed by the fall of the mainmast, which, after rocking for some time, fell over to leeward. The Liffey stood by the burning ship till she was burnt to the water's edge, and then passed on her course to St. Vincent, Cape de Verde Isles, where the crew of the Anita were landed.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

One of the subjects chosen this week for our Illustrations of the Great Exhibition in the Champ de Mars at Paris will be interesting to mechanical engineers and to iron and steel manufacturers. It is the model of an enormous steam-hammer constructed for the forge of M. Schneider's great ironworks at Creusot, in Burgundy, some account of which has been given in our Journal. This most powerful implement consists of a piston moving up and down in a steam-cylinder which is upheld by a horizontal slab of iron resting upon two oblique converging side-pieces, 34 ft. high, the length of the cylinder being 16 ft. The piston is armed, at the lower end, with a huge hammer-head of the hardest steel, the combined weight of piston and hammer-head being more than seventy tons; and its perpendicular fall being 16 ft., the force of its blow, multiplying the weight by the effect of momentum in such a descent, may easily be calculated. The anvil at Creusot is a mass of iron, timber, and brickwork founded on solid rock, the base of which is fixed thirty feet below the surface of the ground. This tremendous forge-hammer is placed to work at Creusot in a vast hall built of iron, with four steam cranes attending upon it, to hand it the ponderous morsels of iron and steel, often weighing more than a hundred tons, with which it has to deal. The total cost of the forge, with all its machinery, is estimated at £120,000. It is destined especially for manufacturing the shafts of screw-propellers for large steam-ships, also the heaviest pieces of armour-plate for iron-clad ships-of-war and the monster ordnance lately introduced for naval warfare. The model shown in the Paris Exhibition, of the same dimensions, is placed at the north-east corner of the Exhibition Palace in the Champ de Mars, but, of course, it is not a working model. Another of our Illustrations represents the clock-tower, of pinewood, which stands in the centre of the space occupied by three Swedish and Norwegian model cottages in the Trocadéro Park. Such a tower is often to be found in a small country town or village of Sweden. The sides of the tower are plated with wooden shingles, laid so as to overlap each other like slates on a roof; the doorways and windows are of artistic design, and decorated with carving.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The death of Mr. George Payne, which occurred on Monday morning last, breaks almost the last link between the present and a bygone era in the history of the turf. It cannot be said that the sad event was unexpected; indeed, nothing but the most marvellous constitution could have enabled a man who was nearly seventy-five years of age to survive a severe paralytic attack for so long. Mr. Payne was born in 1804, and after being educated at Eton and Oxford succeeded to his father's estates, which, owing to a long minority, had increased immensely in value; and the almost regal style in which he dispensed hospitality on all sides is still well remembered in Northamptonshire. In 1826 he accepted the office of High Sheriff, and was twice Master of the Pytchley, the occasion of his final retirement being marked by the presentation of a magnificent testimonial from members of the Hunt. In spite of a connection with the turf which extended over fifty years, Mr. Payne never possessed a really good horse, perhaps the best that ever ran in his name being that fine stayer, Musket, and he always carried the colours of Lord Glasgow, by whom he was bequeathed to Mr. Payne. When he first became an owner of racehorses he was in confederation with the Marquis of Ailesbury and Mr. Greville; but after one or two changes of stables he sent his horses to Alec Taylor, at Fyfield, and for many years past has been closely identified with the successes of Mr. Stirling Craufurd and other patrons of the Manton establishment. But there were other branches of sport in which Mr. George Payne distinguished himself far more highly than in racing. Few have ever gone straighter or better in the hunting-field; he could well hold his own among the grouse and partridges, while his reputation as a whist-player was European. Still we cannot help feeling rather sad that a man of such unequalled charm of manner and great natural gifts did not achieve, as he might readily have done, a great reputation in widely different pursuits; but he steadily declined to represent a constituency in Parliament, feeling that his time and thoughts were fully

taken up with other occupations. Still a man has not lived in vain who has shown that it is possible to be actively mixed up with turf pursuits for half a century and yet to preserve his honour bright and free from blemish, and to die honoured and lamented by, perhaps, the largest and most distinguished circle of friends of which any man could ever boast.

The result of the Great Yorkshire Stakes, which was run on the last day at York, fairly extinguished the St. Leger chances of the three outsiders that were engaged in it. Certainly Glengarry ran a little better than he did against Bonnie Dundee; but Castlereagh managed to catch him about fifty yards from the judge's box and beat him by a neck, while Eau de Vie collapsed altogether inside the distance, and is clearly a non-stayer. On the spur of the moment, so little as 20 to 1 was accepted about Castlereagh; but, in the race, there was little to choose between him and the second, while all three were so close together that we may safely write them down as very moderate. Amice had some little trouble in getting rid of Coromandel II., and it was very pleasant to see Mr. Savile's luckless colours in front for once in a way. The Queen's Plate was naturally a gift for Hampton; but Lady Golightly had all her work to do to beat the moderate Adamite in the York Cup, and it is clear that Lord Falmouth's filly retains little of the form that enabled her to win so many good stakes about this time last year. The much-talked-of Sans Pareil made his first appearance in the Colt Sapling Stakes, and had so much trouble in defeating the Woodbine colt, that the reports of his capabilities appear to be exaggerated, though it is never wise to attach too much importance to a two-year-old's first essay, as inexperience, and the complete novelty of the situation, often prevent him from displaying his real powers.

Heavy rain quite spoilt what might have been two pleasant days' racing at Scarborough at the end of last week; and the sport does not require comment. During the present week meetings have been held at Warwick, Richmond, Croydon, &c., but, with one or two exceptions, the events decided were only of passing interest. At Warwick Sword Knot carried home her 8 st. 12 lb. in gallant style in the first juvenile handicap of the season; and the double victory of White Rose at Richmond makes Caerau's performance in the Ebor a very fair one indeed, as she could not get near him, in spite of having about 16 lb. the best of the weights. Still, these minor meetings evoked little interest, general attention being concentrated upon the St. Leger, which will be decided on Wednesday next, and the field for which seems likely to comprise the following:—Insulaire (Goater), Jannette (Archer), Childeric (Morris), Red Archer (Cannon), Beauclerc (Snowden), Attalus (Fordham), Glengarry (Custance), Castlereagh (J. Osborne), Clocher (Heslop), Bonnie Scotland (Constable), and Boniface. To this dozen may be added the names of Cyprus, Topaz, Eau de Vie, Inval, Master Kildare, Matador, Oasis, the Wild Deer colt, Potentate, and Ridotto, the starting of each of whom is more or less doubtful, though it may be taken for granted that some of them will help to swell the field. Since Beauclerc hit his leg again last week there have been a good many changes in the betting; but, at present, Insulaire is firmly established at the head of affairs, and seems likely to hold his position until the fall of the flag. Red Archer gains fresh adherents every day, and, of Lord Falmouth's pair, the colt, at the time of writing, is in better odour than the filly, though her credentials are superior to his in every way. Of course, after Beauclerc's enforced absence from exercise, the hopes of a northern victory are greatly damped; still the claims of four others seem so evenly balanced that the contest will create as much excitement as ever.

The two last county cricket matches of the season ended in draws, as the incessant and heavy rain made continuous play quite impossible. In all probability, Surrey would have wound up the season with a glorious victory over Gloucestershire, as, thanks mainly to Mr. J. Shuter (59) and Jupp (not out, 60), and the good bowling of Barratt, the game was all in their favour. Notts, for which Shaw and Morley bowled as grandly as ever, must have beaten Kent, as the northern county only required two more wickets to gain a single-innings victory. Owing to an unfortunate misunderstanding between the Australians and the leading professionals on the subject of remuneration, "the Australians v. the Players of England" became a mere farce, as, with two or three exceptions, England was represented by a second-class team. Still they made a splendid fight, being only beaten by eight runs. C. Bannerman (51) batted splendidly; but it was essentially a bowlers' match, and in the first innings of the Australians Barratt performed the great feat of taking all ten wickets for only 43 runs, though, oddly enough, not one of them was bowled. Spofforth took twelve wickets for only 75.

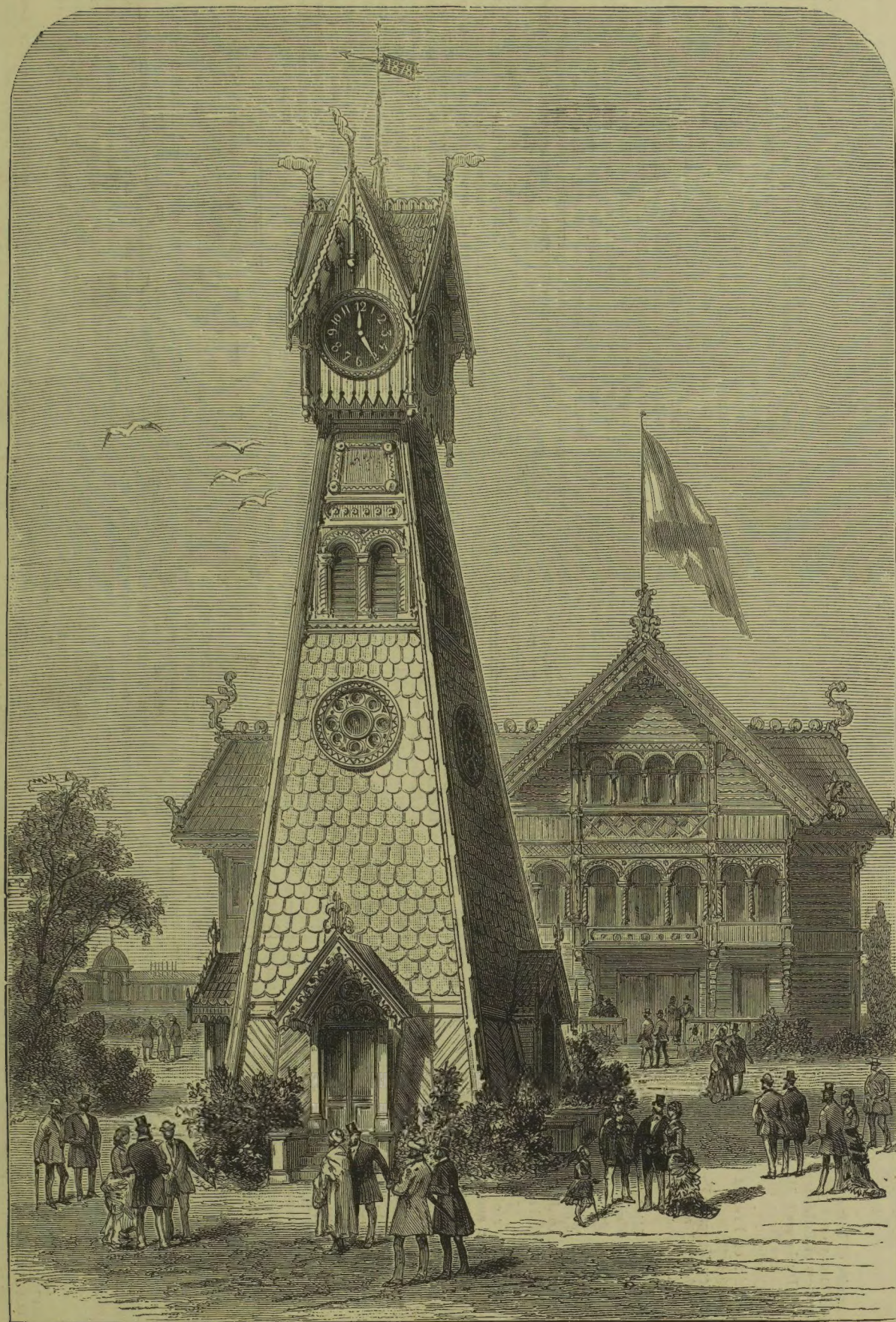
Partridge shooting this year began on Monday under very favourable circumstances. There seems to be an average number of birds, and they are reported to be in good condition.

Profiting by the experience of former years, the committee of management of the Thames International Regatta have made it a great success, and an immense crowd of spectators assembled at Putney last Monday to see the final heats. The North-countrymen took full revenge for their defeats of last season, and literally swept off every first prize that was open to them. Boyd, Lumsden, Nicholson, and Elliott made a grand Four; while, in the Pairs, Lumsden and Boyd completely turned the tables upon Thomas and Higgins, who beat them so easily twelve months ago. Of course the most interesting event upon the card was the meeting of Higgins and Elliott for the final heat of the Sculls; but bad luck still followed the south, as, after getting well away, Higgins caught such a bad crab that he lost four lengths, and was never afterwards on terms with Elliott. The amateur element has been wisely eliminated from the regatta; but the tradesmen's races attracted numerous entries, and furnished some very closely-contested finishes.

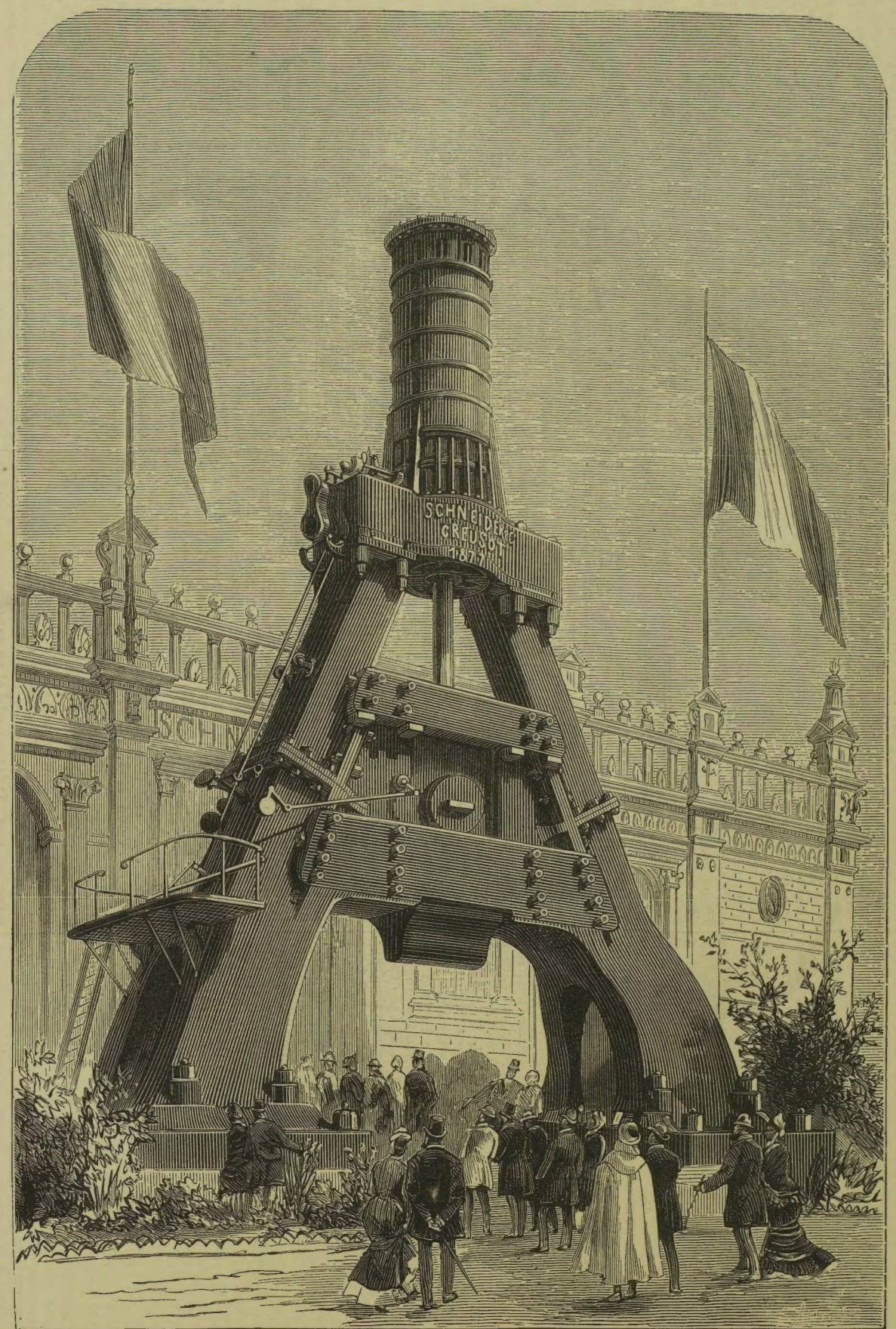
The Attorney-General for Ireland has appointed Mr. Henry Fitzgibbon, Q.C., Crown Prosecutor for the County Down, in the room of Mr. Thomas M'Donnell, Q.C., who has retired.

The quinquennial festival of the Royal Albert Asylum for Idiots at Lancaster took place on Wednesday in the hall of the institution—Lord Winmarleigh, the president, occupying the chair. Lord Hartington presided at a banquet which was held in the evening in connection with the event; and a distinguished company, including several members of the Government and Parliament, attended. Political subjects were avoided in the speeches, which dealt principally with the objects of the institution.

The new Exchange, built in memory of the late Lord Tredegar at Newport, Monmouthshire, was opened on Wednesday by the Duke of Beaufort, Lord Lieutenant of the county. Among those present were Lord Tredegar, Lord Henry Somerset, and Sir George Walker. Addresses were presented by the Newport Town Council, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Monmouthshire Chamber of Agriculture. The Exchange will be used not only for corn, but as a metal market. In the afternoon there was a luncheon—the Duke of Beaufort presiding—at which about 200 guests were present.



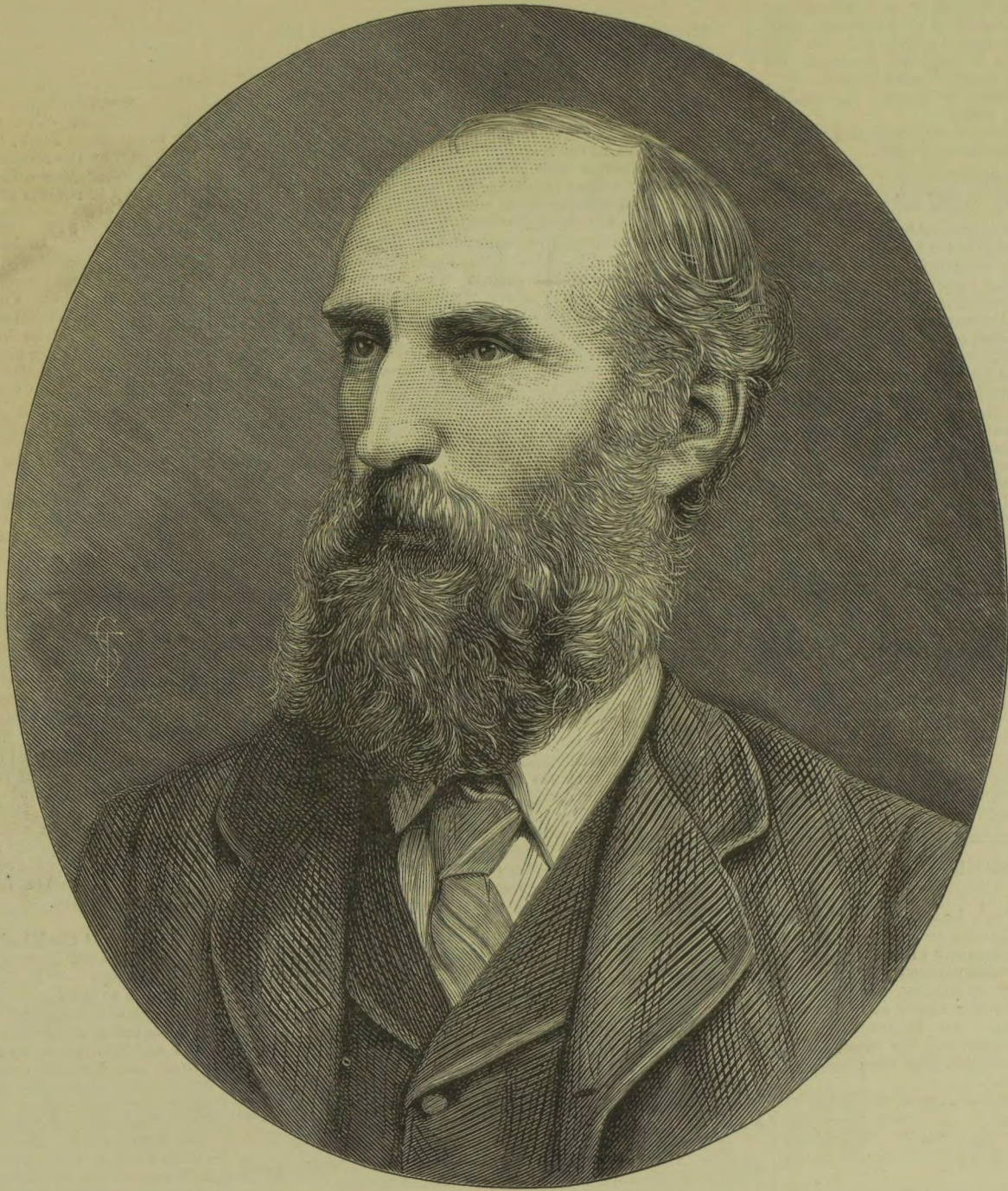
THE PARIS EXHIBITION: SWEDISH CLOCK-TOWER, TROCADÉRO PARK.



MODEL OF THE GREAT STEAM-HAMMER AT THE CREUSOT IRONWORKS.

MR. WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE.

Mr. Spottiswoode, M.A., D.C.L., LL.D., Tr. R.S., the President of the British Association this year at Dublin, was born on Jan. 11, 1825, being the eldest son of the late Mr. Andrew Spottiswoode, for some time M.P. for Saltash, who was the printer to the Crown and the House of Lords, and the energetic promoter of many of those improvements in the art of printing of which we now witness the fruits. After due preparation, the son proceeded to the University of Oxford, where he became specially eminent for proficiency in his mathematical studies, the results of which are apparent in many profound papers in the principal scientific journals. His "Meditationes Analyticae" were privately printed in 1837 and following years; and he has long been an earnest member of the London Mathematical Society. General literature also was not neglected, and he gave much attention to that of the East, especially Sanskrit. On leaving college and assuming the active superintendence of a large printing establishment, in succession to his father, he devoted his leisure to the study of physics; and by his long-continued experimental researches in the polarisation of light has attained special eminence in that department of optical science. The results of these labours have been, from time to time, laid before the members of the Royal Institution of Great Britain, with brilliant chromatic illustrations, in Friday evening discourses, and in a course of four lectures in 1876, notices of which have been duly given in the *Illustrated London News*, the two last ("Quartz, an Old Chapter re-written," and



MR. W. SPOTTISWOODE, F.R.S., PRESIDENT OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

"A Nocturne in Black and Yellow") during the present year. In 1874 Mr. Spottiswoode complied with a general request by publishing, in "Nature Series," a little treatise on the "Polarisation of Light," of which a new edition, embracing his recent discoveries, is much desired. The practical application of his arithmetical powers has appeared in his conduct as treasurer of the British Association from 1861 to 1874, of the Royal Institution from 1865 to 1873, and of the Royal Society from 1871 to 1878; and all these bodies have flourished under the combination of wise liberality and judicious economy. In 1871 Mr. Spottiswoode succeeded the late Dr. H. Bence Jones, F.R.S., as honorary secretary of the Royal Institution, one of the more important duties of which is providing the lecture and Friday arrangements, in which, aided by the co-operation of Dr. Tyndall and the other professors, he has caused not only pure and applied science, but history, literature, music, and the fine arts to be honourably represented. The Royal Institution, being cosmopolitan in its character, a meeting-place for the scientific men of all countries, has given Mr. Spottiswoode the opportunity of showing much generous hospitality, in which he has been warmly supported by his wife. All these facts prove that his election as President of the British Association in 1877, and his nomination as future President of the Royal Society, in succession to Sir Joseph Dalton Hooker, is no more than a just recognition of his merits both as a worker in science and as a patron, since our more skilful philosophical instrument makers have always found him a liberal supporter of their ingenious inventions. Among these may



THE NEW AQUARIUM, TYNE MOUTH.

be mentioned an exceedingly powerful electric induction machine, with which some remarkable effects in vacuum tubes have been produced. In 1876 Mr. Spottiswoode was elected a Corresponding Member of the French Academy of Sciences at Paris; in June last he was made D.C.L. at Oxford, and he received the degree of LL.D. at Dublin on the 22nd of last month. An abstract of his recent address to the British Association is given in our number for Aug. 17, page 151. In 1856 he made a brief visit to Eastern Russia, and described his experiences in a "Tarantasse Journey," published in 1857, with fourteen engravings, containing much information respecting the country and native tribes.

The Portrait of Mr. Spottiswoode is from a photograph by Mr. Chancellor, of Lower Sackville-street, Dublin.

THE TYNEMOUTH AQUARIUM.

The advantages of Tynemouth, as a place of seaside recreation for the inhabitants of Newcastle and other busy towns of the North, seem likely to be more fully appreciated than they have been in time past. Our Illustration shows the group of new buildings on Tynemouth Links, consisting of an aquarium and winter garden, baths, club establishment, skating-rink, and pleasure-grounds. They were opened on Wednesday week by Mr. T. Eustace Smith, M.P. The style of architecture adopted is the Italian Renaissance, and the buildings extend from the upper level of the Cullercoats-road to the sea-shore. The length of the main façade is 336 ft. On either side the grounds will be planted with pines, tamarisks, and other hardy trees and shrubs, and meandering paths traversing the slope will communicate between the different levels. There is an entrance from the road between Tynemouth and Cullercoats to the winter garden or floral hall. This edifice is 225 ft. long by 60 ft. broad, with a mid-transsept, increasing the width in that part to 72 ft. The sides consist of a light and lofty arcade of stone, and are filled in with glass. The roof is vault-shaped, of glass, on wrought-iron ribs and principals. The external appearance of the building will be diversified by groups of statuary and fountains. Outside, facing the sea, is the upper of a series of terraces, the balustrades of which will bear vases of flowers. At each end of the winter garden are the entrance-halls. Above, on the first floor, are the library and reading-rooms, the secretary's and manager's rooms. On the second floor are card, billiard, and smoking rooms. On the third floor, are the bed-rooms of the domestics. The aquarium includes both salt and fresh water tanks, occupying both sides of hall. A row of columns divides the floor into two avenues. The baths, at the bottom, are not yet begun. The sum of £100,000 has been expended. The architects are Messrs. John Norton and P. E. Masey, of London.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The great event of the week in Paris has been the funeral service in commemoration of M. Thiers's death. It was held on Tuesday with great pomp and solemnity in the Cathedral of Notre Dame. The event, one correspondent remarks, was a truly national demonstration of sympathy towards the memory of the liberator of the French territory and the man who raised France from her ruins. An immense crowd, including all the leading political personages, the members of the diplomatic body, and numerous deputations from the provinces attended the religious ceremony.

The French Committee on the Franco-American Treaty of Commerce entertained at a banquet on Thursday week the American delegates, at the Grand Hotel, Paris, the chief saloon of which was decorated for the occasion with the American and French flags.

The Institute of International Law, which met last year at Zurich, opened its congress at Paris on Monday. M. de Parieu is president, Sir Travers Twiss is one of the two vice-presidents, and M. Jacquemyns, the Belgian Minister of the Interior, is secretary.

The International Association for Obtaining a Uniform Decimal System of Weights, Measures, and Coins has held a congress this week at the Trocadéro. Earl Fortescue is president, and D. Leone Levi secretary of the association.

A new English church has been erected at Biarritz. It will be opened by the Bishop of London on Oct. 11.

Mlle. Marguerite Gidel, the daughter of the Principal of the Henri IV. College, has passed the first part of her examination as Bachelor of Art at the Paris Faculty of Letters. The young lady is only sixteen years of age. M. Louis Audiat, Professor of Rhetoric at Saintes, and laureate of the institution, presented three of his children, one of whom is a girl, to the commission delegated by the Faculty of Poitiers at Limoges, for the examination entitling to the degree of Bachelor of Art, and all three were received on the same day with commendations.

Readers of "Sartor Resartus" interested in the Rue d'Enfer will henceforth have to inquire for the Rue Denfert Rochereau, it having just been rechristened in honour of the late defender of Belfort. There is much criticism on the kind of pun involved in the change; and other alterations on the same principle, such as the Rue de Say for the Rue Desaix, are ironically suggested.

The death, at Paris, at the age of eighty-four, is announced of M. Garcin de Tassy, who was elected a member of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres in 1838, where he succeeded Talleyrand; and, at Marseilles, of M. Etienne Aimé Tronchet, Body Guard to Louis XVIII. and Charles X., aged ninety-one.

The fêtes organised at Boulogne-sur-Mer on the occasion of laying the first stone of the monument which is to commemorate the voting of the law for the creation of a deep-sea port at that place will be as follows:—On Sunday, Sept. 8, at half-past eleven, assemblage of the local bands from the neighbourhood; at two, regattas; from five to six, musical entertainment at the bathing establishment; eight, ball at the Tintelleries Garden; illuminations, fireworks at eleven. On Monday, at noon, arrival of M. de Freycinet (Public Works) and M. Léon Say (Finance); formation of a procession and laying of the first stone; from half-past two to six, public concerts in various places; gratuitous performance in the Municipal Theatre at two; at half-past six, banquet to the Ministers at the baths; at eight, torchlight processions; at nine, public free ball at the Tintelleries; at ten, subscription ball at the baths; illuminations and fireworks at midnight.

Municipal preparations are being made at Calais for the fêtes of the 10th inst., when M. de Freycinet, Minister of Public Works, and M. Léon Say, Minister of Finance, will visit that town to inspect the works of the port.

SPAIN.

The remains of Queen Christina were deposited yesterday week in the Chapel Royal of the Escorial. The body was received by Cardinal Moreno, the members of the Chapter of the Escorial, and the Canons of the Chapel Royal. The King and the members of the Royal family were present in the chapel during the reception.

The King left the Escorial on Sunday for La Granja to stay several weeks before he leaves for his travels in October. They will extend over Castille, Navarre, and Aragon, and the King will visit several garrisons and camps.

The Cortes will assemble in the beginning of October.

SWITZERLAND.

The general elections for the National Council have been fixed for Oct. 27. In the same month the people will vote for the representatives who will have to elect the Federal Council and the President of the Confederation in December.

HOLLAND.

Prince and Princess Henry of the Netherlands arrived on Thursday week at the Summer Palace of the Loo, from Berlin. The telegram says that their Royal Highnesses met with a warm reception from the King, the high dignitaries of State, and the inhabitants. A dense crowd had assembled to welcome their arrival. On Saturday the Prince and Princess Henry entered the Hague city in state, amid enthusiastic demonstrations of welcome. The streets were decorated with flags, garlands, and triumphal arches. The Burgomaster, accompanied by the members of the municipality, gave an address to the Royal couple, who afterwards proceeded to the palace, where the King and the Grand Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Weimar were waiting to receive them. Prince Henry and his bride appeared at the balcony of the palace in response to the warm acclamations of the multitude, and thanked the people for their cordial reception. There was a brilliant illumination in the evening.

The Dutch papers speak of a contemplated marriage of the King to Princess Paulina of Waldeck, the eldest daughter of the reigning Prince of Waldeck-Pyrmont, and of Helena, daughter of the late Duke of Nassau. She is twenty-two years of age.

The new Dutch education law sanctioned by the King excludes the Bible and religious teaching from primary schools.

BELGIUM.

The King and Queen of the Belgians proceeded on Sunday to St. Nicholas, attended by MM. Graux and Saintelette, Ministers of Finance and of Public Works. Their Majesties were received by the first échevin of the town, and, after inaugurating the new Hôtel de Ville and assisting at the banquet which followed, the King and Queen returned to Laeken at ten p.m. His Majesty went to Ostend on Sunday.

The Chinese lantern and transparencies procession, which was to conclude the Royal silver wedding fêtes, took place last Sunday night, notwithstanding unfavourable weather. More than one hundred societies took part in it, and the effect produced by it, and the detachments of warriors of the fifteenth century accompanying it, was very happy. It was accompanied also by the car of the Amman (an historical souvenir of the old burgomasters of Brussels, who bore the title of Amman), containing the oldest married couple of Brussels.

The battalion of chasseurs-à-cheval of the Brussels Civic Guards have celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of the command of the battalion by Major de l'Eau d'Andrimont by a banquet and the presentation to him of his portrait. Major de l'Eau d'Andrimont commanded the Civic Guards during their visit to London, in 1866.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* correspondent at Brussels states that the Belgian Ministry is preparing projects of law for completing the electoral legislation by the vote in alphabetical order and other measures, and for the revision of the law of 1842 giving to priests access to public schools. It is considered possible that after the completion of the electoral reform laws the Ministry will proceed to a dissolution of the Chambers and a general election.

GERMANY.

The Crown Prince proceeded on Wednesday evening, via Stuttgart, to Ulm, to hold a review of the troops.

Prince William of Prussia started on Tuesday for Scotland. The German Parliament will be opened on the 9th inst. by Count Stollberg, the Vice-President of the Ministry.

The second ballots for the election to the Reichstag were held on Wednesday in Berlin. In the first district Dr. Löwe, of the Progressist party, was returned; and in the second district Herr Hoffmann, also a Progressist, was elected.

Monday being the anniversary of the battle of Sedan, the occasion was celebrated by public festivities at Berlin and at most of the towns of the German empire.

The Crown Prince, after having attentively perused the records of the judicial proceedings, has refused to grant a pardon to Mr. Bishop, the newspaper correspondent, who was sentenced to two and a half years' imprisonment.

Some Russian students who are suspected of Nihilism have been arrested at Berlin on the request of the Russian authorities to the police there.

At Duisburg on Monday there was unveiled a memorial of Gernardt Kremer, commonly known as "Mercator," and the author of "Mercator's Projections." Born of German parents in Flanders in 1512, he settled at Duisburg in 1552, and died there in 1594. The first stone of the monument was laid in 1869, but lack of funds delayed its completion.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

An Imperial patent has been published convoking the Diets of Galicia, Carniola, Gorizia, and Trieste for Sept. 12; and the other Provincial Diets, with the exception of those of Istria and Dalmatia, for the 24th proximo.

Several districts in Hungary were visited by a terrible thunderstorm yesterday week. Miskolcz, a town in Hungary, was completely laid waste. One thousand houses were destroyed. Over 400 dead bodies have been recovered, and 200 persons are missing. At Erlau the storm swept away whole rows of houses, and many persons were killed. The Vienna correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* writes that words cannot depict the sight that met his eyes on arriving on Miskolcz. The once thrifty commercial town no longer exists. A pile of bricks and mortar now stands in its place. The survivors are, almost without exception, utterly ruined. The mischief was done, not by an ordinary flood, but by the rupture of a colossal waterspout over the very heads of the population. The shock was terrific. Furniture was hurled in every direction. The houses reeled for a moment from their basements, and then came down with one tremendous crash. In the village of Mad the greatest damage seems to have been done by the flood that followed the breaking of the waterspout. Huge masses of water were suddenly seen rushing down the side of the hills behind the village like lava vomited by a volcano. The panic-stricken inhabitants fled in wild disorder, many of them to meet with death a few yards beyond their thresholds. Forty houses were completely destroyed, and the rest all more or less damaged. The total number of victims is not yet known.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor arrived at Odessa on Friday morning last week, and, after reviewing the troops, left at noon for Nicolaieff. The Empress left St. Petersburg for Livadia on Thursday week.

Colonel Chepeloff, formerly Governor of Philippopolis, has been appointed Director of the Diplomatic Chancellery of General Dondoukoff. General Huebsch has been appointed Governor of Philippopolis.

The *Official Messenger*, the Government organ at St. Petersburg, publishes an article in which it is declared that the patience of the Government has become entirely exhausted by the series of criminal acts which culminated in the assassination of General Mesentzoff. The Government announces its intention to proceed with inflexible severity against all persons guilty of or accessory to machinations against the laws, the bases of public or family life, and the rights of property.

The *St. Petersburg Gazette*, with reference to the subscriptions to the new Russian internal loan of 300,000,000 roubles, states that 30,000,000 roubles have been subscribed by the Discount Bank, 45,000,000 by the Volga Kama Bank, 7,000,000 by the Russian Bank, 10,000,000 by the International Bank, 5,000,000 by the Moscow Merchants' Bank, and 2,000,000 by the Poliakoff Moscov Bank. Two other banks have subscribed for 2,500,000 roubles each.

TURKEY.

The Sultan has handed to Sir A. H. Layard for Queen Victoria a magnificent album, richly bound, containing his own portrait and those of the Imperial family.

We learn from Constantinople that the Sultan having telegraphed a remonstrance to the Czar on the subject of the atrocities alleged to have been committed by Russians upon Mussulmans in Roumelia and Bulgaria, the Emperor has replied expressing sorrow at the disturbed state of affairs, but pointing out that the reports referred to are probably exaggerated, as all the Russian Generals have orders to prevent and punish severely any such offences on the part of the troops.

The correspondent of the *Daily News* at Galata telegraphs that the departure of the Russian troops from before Constantinople is progressing rapidly, 28,000 men having left up to the present. Several transports are in the Bosphorus awaiting orders to embark the troops at San Stefano. The correspondent adds that 70,000 men are to proceed to Russia, and that the rest of the army will retire towards the Balkans.

A Constantinople telegram to the *Times* says:—"The Rhodope Commission, in consequence of diversity of opinion, has abandoned the idea of a collective report. Each member will send in his report independently, but those of the British, French, Italian, and Turkish Commissioners will be identical."

The special correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* at Constantinople telegraphed on Wednesday that "the Commissioners appointed for the purpose have, as it appears, signed at Batoum the arrangement relative to the cession of that town and its dependencies. The evacuation is to take place on the 6th inst."

SERVIA.

Prince Milan, in accordance with the wish expressed in a resolution unanimously adopted by the Council of Ministers, has accepted the title of Sovereign Highness for himself and the Princess, and the title of Most Serene Highness for the Hereditary Prince.

EGYPT.

The text of the Khedive's letter announcing his acceptance of the proposed Egyptian reforms has been published. His Highness says:—"I am firmly determined to apply European principles to the Egyptian administration, instead of the personal power hitherto prevailing. I desire a power balanced by the Council of Ministers, and am resolved henceforth to govern with and through this Council, the members of which will be jointly and severally responsible. The Council will discuss all important questions, the majority deciding. Thus, by approving its decisions, I shall sanction the prevalent opinion. Each Minister will apply the decisions of the Council in his own department. Every appointment or dismissal of higher officials will be made by the President of the Council and the Minister of the department with my sanction. The officials will only obey the chiefs of their own departments."

A letter of Nubar Pasha to the Khedive announces that he has formed a new Ministry, composed as follows:—Nubar Pasha, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Minister of Justice; Riaz Pasha, Minister of the Interior; Ratib Pasha, Minister of War; Aly Moubarek Pasha, Minister of Public Instruction and *ad interim* Minister of Agriculture and Public Works. Nubar Pasha adds:—"I leave the Ministry of Finance vacant for a short time until I can submit to your sanction a personage who I know enjoys your esteem and the public confidence."

AMERICA.

President Hayes had a great popular reception at Chicago, a procession of citizens five miles long being formed to escort him into the town.

The President has gone to St. Paul, meeting with a hearty reception along the route. Replying to an address of welcome, the President declared that prosperity was returning with a sound currency, a reduced public debt, and plentiful crops. He urged the North to share its abundance with the afflicted South.

In the State elections in Arkansas the Democratic candidates have been returned unopposed.

Meetings are being held in the States, at which large sums of money are being subscribed for the relief of the distress existing in the Southern districts in which yellow fever is raging. From New Orleans and other places it is reported that the weather is bad, and that the epidemic is increasing. More than 1000 persons fell victims to yellow fever in the Southern States last week—the fourth since the outbreak. There were eighteen deaths at Vicksburg on Monday, and it was estimated that there were 1700 persons then ill, and that the number was rapidly increasing. The Federal authorities of New Orleans have telegraphed to the Secretary of War that the contributions for the relief of the terrible distress prevailing in that city are inadequate, and urging the immediate issue of the rations which have been ordered.

The acting British Consul at New Orleans has telegraphed to the Mayor of Liverpool stating that great distress prevails amongst British subjects, and asking for funds for their relief.

CANADA.

Lady Dufferin was among the passengers on board the *Sardinian*, which sailed from Quebec on Sunday for Quebec-town and Liverpool.

The Legislative Assembly of British Columbia has been prorogued.

In consequence of a dispute with a contractor, the Quebec Government has taken military possession of the Montreal and Ottawa Occidental Railway.

THE CAPE COLONIES.

News from the Cape is received to the 13th ult. The Premier (Mr. Gordon Sprigg) has gone to the frontier, accompanied by Mr. W. Ayliff, the Secretary of State for Native Affairs, and Mr. Laing, Minister of Public Works. The position of affairs in the war district remains stationary, chiefly from the fact that the Kaffirs are afraid of surrendering unconditionally. The conclusion of peace is shortly expected. The aggressive attitude which has been held in regard to Cetewayo is believed to be unintentional. General Thesiger has arrived at Natal. Secoceni is openly hostile, but

other chiefs have sent flags of truce to the British lines. Sir Bartle Frere purposes visiting Natal and the Transvaal.

INDIA.

Sir Neville Chamberlain and his staff, constituting the proposed mission to Cabul, remain at Simla, pending the receipt of an answer from the Ameer to the letter of the Governor-General expressing his intention to dispatch an Embassy. Advices from Cabul, dated Aug. 21, state that the Ameer, after much persuasion by the Mustaphi, attended a durbar that day for the first time since the death of his son, Abdullah Jan.

AUSTRALIA.

The second reading of the bill introduced into the Victorian Assembly by Mr. Graham Berry for reforming the Constitution has been carried by 56 to 21. Mr. Berry has already stated that he has no expectation of the measure being approved of by the Upper House, and that the inevitable result must be an appeal to the Imperial Parliament.

A largely attended meeting of Liberals was held at Sydney on Aug. 27, when an address to Mr. Gladstone, expressing confidence in the right hon. gentleman and the leaders of the English Liberal party, was adopted amid much enthusiasm.

Sir Hercules Robinson has accepted a twelvemonth's extension of his appointment as Governor of New South Wales.

The *Melbourne Argus* reports a "rush" for gold in the Dunolly district, Victoria. A Chinaman, working at a place in that district, found, on June 23, a nugget weighing 400 oz. But the reports of the Government mining surveyors and registrars of the colony for the quarter ending March 31 show a continued decline in the quantity of gold raised. The quarter's yield is computed at 168,428 oz., or nearly 14,000 oz. below the corresponding quarter of last year.

JAPAN.

We have news from Yokohama, via San Francisco, to July 31. Prince Takenomya, the fourth and only surviving son of the Emperor of Japan, and heir to the Imperial throne, died on July 26. The Emperor starts on Aug. 27 on a progress in the northern provinces. Six of the assassins of the Minister Okumura have been beheaded, the other fifteen accomplices receiving lighter sentences.

The Government internal loan of 12,500,000 yen for developing the resources of the country has been successful. It is receivable and payable in paper.

Inoue Kaoru, recently returned from Europe, has been appointed Minister of Public Works.

A gun-boat, the first built in Japan, has been launched. Locusts were ravaging the rice-fields in some districts, but are not generally prevalent. The rice crop promises well, and the prospects of the silk and tea crops are still favourable.

Intelligence comes from Yokohama of the launching of a gun-boat, the first built at Japan.

Cremation becomes optional in Gotha on Oct. 1, and a building has been erected for the purpose.

A new Baptist chapel (the third) is about to be built in Rome. Signor Alessandro Petocchi is to be the minister.

In the last number of Peterman's *Geographische Mittheilungen*, the number of inhabitants of the globe is estimated at 1,429,145,300. The number of horses existing (China and Japan not included) is said to be 51,000,000.

A telegram from Sydney states that the native rising which recently broke out in New Caledonia is still unquelled. The insurgents maintain their positions in the mountains, and offer a stubborn resistance to the troops. The military force has been strengthened.

A chair of military science has been founded at the Polytechnic High School of Stuttgart, and a pensioned Prussian engineer officer has been called to it. This is the first chair of the kind established in a German high school. A chair of military science was established some time ago at Zurich in connection with the Polytechnic School there.

Messrs. Money Wigram's sailing-ship *Essex*, Captain Ticehurst, with a full general cargo and fifty passengers, thirteen of whom were embarked at Plymouth, left Plymouth Sound on the 29th ult. for Melbourne.—The New Zealand Shipping Company's sailing-ship *Waitara*, Captain McKelvie, with emigrants for Bluff Harbour, Otago, New Zealand, sailed from Plymouth Sound on the same day. She has on board 222 emigrants.—The ship *Rodell Bay* arrived at Brisbane on Aug. 26, the passage occupying seventy-nine days. The passengers were landed all well.

Vice-Consul Moffat, in his report from Sebastopol this year, states that the British cemeteries are in a fair state of preservation, but time and money are both required to ameliorate their present bare and dreary appearance. Besides isolated crosses and obelisks there are thirteen cemeteries, some of them five miles distant from the cottage built for the guardian in charge. Crosses and monuments are not unfrequently wantonly damaged, most probably by Tartars; the walls have been slightly damaged by cattle, thus early after the general restoration; and the destructive effect of the weather both on walls and monuments in such exposed situations must be expected to be serious. The present grant of £30 a year for repairs will, it is feared, prove inadequate for permanently maintaining the cemeteries in a satisfactory state. There are no funds provided for laying-out and gardening beyond the salary of £5 a year to the guardian. The ground round the Cathcart-Hill Cemetery, which has been ceded to the British Government, necessarily remains unclosed.

There were 2404 births and 1365 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 34, whereas the deaths were 83 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 6 from smallpox, 7 from measles, 29 from scarlet fever, 12 from diphtheria, 56 from whooping-cough, 23 from different forms of fever, and 148 from diarrhoea. The fatal cases of whooping-cough, which had been 60 and 74 in the two preceding weeks, declined to 56 last week—a lower number than in any week since the middle of December last, but exceeding the corrected weekly average by 17. The deaths from measles and scarlet fever were again considerably below the average numbers. The 12 fatal cases of diphtheria exceeded by one the number in each of the three preceding weeks. The deaths referred to diarrhoea and simple cholera, which had been 494, 351, 268, and 201 in the four preceding weeks, further declined to 154 last week, and were 57 below the corrected average number. The Metropolitan Asylum Hospitals contained 194 smallpox patients on Saturday last, showing a further decline of 19 from the numbers at the end of recent weeks; 18 new cases were admitted during the week, against 36 and 22 in the two preceding weeks. The Highgate Smallpox Hospital contained but 6 patients on Saturday last. The mean temperature of the air was 61.8 deg., and 1.7 deg. above the average in the corresponding week of the sixty years 1814-73. The duration of registered sunshine in the week was 27.5 hours, the sun being above the horizon 96.4 hours.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Ayre, Leigh Richmond, to be Rural Dean of Ulverston.
Brown, C. W. H.; Missions to Seamen Chaplain, Cardiff Dock.
Chalmers, W.; Incumbent of St. Paul's, Geelong, diocese of Melbourne.
Kingston, Edward; Rector of Great Chalfield, Wilts.
Rivington, Theodore; Curate-in-Charge of Balscote, Banbury, Oxon.
Rotherham, William; Rector of Somerton.
Smith, F. R.; English Community Chaplain at Canton.
Starbuck, Edward Stephenson; Rector of Saltcott Virley.
Trinder, Daniel, Vicar of Teddington; Vicar of Highgate.
Wadsworth, J.; Rector of Gosforth, Cumberland.
Walker, T. R.; Minor Canon of Bangor; Vicar of Capel Curig.
Webster, R.; Vicar of Haile, Cumberland.
Williams, Thomas, Minor Canon of Bangor; Vicar of Llanidloes.—*Guardian*.

Mr. John Torr, M.P., laid the foundation-stone of a church at Great Sutton, in the parish of Eastham, on Wednesday.

The Archbishop of Canterbury is staying at a quiet hotel on the Lake of Geneva, not far from Montreux.

Mr. J. D. Allcroft, M.P., Mr. R. C. L. Bevan, and Mr. W. E. Hubbard have each given £500 to the Church Missionary Society.

Last Saturday afternoon Lord Winmarleigh laid the foundation-stone of the new Church of St. Barnabas, at Warrington, which he said would be the fifth that had been built in the town since he had been connected with it.

Through the liberality of Mr. Alfred Bell, of Bayford House, Hampstead, who is one of the churchwardens of that parish, and a member of the firm of Bell and Clayton, a handsome stained-glass window has been placed in the north gallery of the parish church of St. John, Hampstead, to the memory of Sir George Gilbert Scott.

On Monday the new Church of St. Lawrence, Morecambe, was consecrated by the Bishop of Manchester. The church, which is situated in Chapel-street, consists of a nave four bays in length, with north and south aisles, a south porch, and a tower at the west end of the north aisle, a chancel with an aisle on the south, and an organ transept and vestries on the north. The lower portion only of the tower and spire is at present built, and forms the principal entrance to the church.

The Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Winterborne Monkton, was opened last week after a complete restoration, under the superintendence of Mr. Butterfield. It was built in the thirteenth century by the monks of Glastonbury, to replace a church of which the only record remaining is some interesting fragments which were found under the walls of the present church, and a grand old Norman font, which has been carefully preserved. The east window is filled with painted glass, by Mr. Gibbs, as a memorial to the Rev. de Sausmarez Middlemas, late Curate of the parish, and was erected by his clerical friends as a tribute of their regard and affection. The restoration cost £2000, and amongst the contributors were the trustees of the Littlecot estates, the Rev. Freeman Wilson, the proprietor of the great tithes, the trustees of Sir H. Meux, and most of the clergy and gentry of the neighbourhood.

In a previous Number it was announced that a clock and an address of congratulation had been presented, on his golden wedding-day, to Mr. Henry Watts, who has been for thirty-five years chief clerk and record-keeper in the Vicar-General's office at Doctors' Commons for the grant of marriage licenses in and throughout the metropolis and the whole province of Canterbury. We have now to add that he was at the same time presented with a claret-jug mounted in silver by the Archbishop of Canterbury, with the following inscription upon it:—"Presented to Mr. Henry Watts, on his golden wedding-day, Aug. 7, 1878." At the same time Mr. Watts received a centre-cup, with the following engraved upon it:—"Presented to Mr. Henry Watts by the Vicar-General (Dr. Deane, Q.C.) and the Principal Registrar (Mr. John Hassard), on his golden wedding-day, Aug. 7, 1878."

The Act which received the Royal assent on the day of the prorogation for the foundation of four new bishoprics in England has been issued. The preamble recites that it is expedient to provide increased episcopal supervision in certain parts of England, and the four bishoprics are to be the Bishop of Liverpool, the Bishop of Newcastle, the Bishop of Southwell, and the Bishop of Wakefield. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners are empowered to receive public contributions for the endowment of any of the new bishoprics, and whenever they certify to her Majesty that the annual value of the endowment fund, with the sum to be derived from a contributory bishopric, is not less than £3500 a year, or £3000, with contributions to raise it within five years to £3500, then her Majesty, by Order in Council, may "found" the new bishopric. The number of Bishops sitting in Parliament is not to be increased. So long as there is not a Dean and Chapter of any of the four new bishoprics, her Majesty may appoint the Bishop by letters patent. The new Bishops of Liverpool, Newcastle, and Wakefield are to be subject to the jurisdiction of the Archbishop of York, and that of Southwell to the Archbishop of Canterbury.

UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The Derby Memorial Scholarship at Oxford, founded in Lancashire in honour of the late Earl of Derby, has been awarded by the trustees to Mr. A. Milner, B.A., Fellow of New College.

The Rev. Samuel W. Wayte, B.D., President of Trinity College, Oxford, is about to retire from the presidency of that society, which he has held since 1866. Mr. Wayte will, it is understood, go into private life. The Rev. H. G. Woods, the Bursar, and Senior Proctor last year, is spoken of as Mr. Wayte's successor.

Mr. Gladstone has made known to the senate of the Glasgow University his intention to give a prize of £50 for the best essay on a subject to be afterwards announced. The competition for this prize is to be open to matriculated students in any of the three sessions of Mr. Gladstone's tenure of office as Lord Rector. We are informed that there is no foundation for the statement that Mr. Gladstone's installation will take place in November next.

A general meeting of the Liberal electors of the Universities of Glasgow and Aberdeen resident in London has been held, and an association formed for the purposes of consolidating the Liberal party and of promoting all movements calculated to improve the Universities' system.

The Rev. Dr. Henry, president of Belfast Queen's College, has issued his report of the college for the session which ended in June last. He refers to the prosperity of the college and its general condition as presenting continued evidence of its adaptation to the progress of science and literature, and to the educational demands of Ireland. Dr. Henry gives a return of 463 students in the different departments, being an increase on the past year of twenty-six, and on the past two an increase of seventy students. He bears strong testimony to the spirit of harmony that continues to pervade the college and the professors and students belonging to various churches, and no instance of religious dissension has ever come under his notice.

He declares that this non-sectarian college is accomplishing the noble designs of its founders and of Parliament.

Several members of the council of the Oxford Military College, which includes amongst its number the Marquis of Lorne and many officers of high rank, have announced their intention of giving special prizes to be competed for annually, the Bishop of Oxford giving one for religious instruction, Sir E. Lechmere, M.P., one for history, Colonel Moncrieff one for German, and other members for French, dictation, and mathematics. Other special prizes will shortly be announced.

The Rev. T. Perkins, M.A., formerly Senior Mathematical Master of Reading School, has been appointed Head Master of Shaftesbury Grammar School.

Miss A. E. Cockayne, daughter of the late Rev. T. Oswald Cockayne, for many years a master in King's College School, London, has been elected Lady-Principal of the Grantham Ladies' College.

The Freemasons' Gold Medal, given by "The Bard of Avon Lodge" for the encouragement of the study of Shakespeare, to the College School, Stratford-upon-Avon, has been gained by L. S. Penley, captain of the school. The examiners were Messrs. J. C. Parkinson and Edmund Yates.

The following are, in order of merit, the successful candidates at the recent open competition for admission to the Royal Indian Engineering College, Cooper's-hill, Surrey:—

Edward C. Rawson, George H. Le Maistre, Arthur L. Webb, Archibald T. Mackenzie, George Deuchers, Walter J. Weightman, Charles H. Hutton, Francis H. Pym, Charles H. D. Marjoribanks, Benjamin K. Finamore, Walter Giles, Charles S. Rennie, Henry V. K. Kemball, Henry V. M. Phelps, Percy C. Raven, John H. Medlicott, Lionel A. Light, Marmaduke H. Arnott, Richard S. Strachey, Cuthbert J. O'Brien, James K. E. Verchoyle, John J. Whiteley, John C. Mills, Herbert L. Butcher, Charles A. White, Sisley G. Batten, Edward R. Gardiner, Richard D. Buck, Donald H. Scoble, Mountstuart H. Jackson, William Drew, James B. Caernside, Richard H. Tickell, Frederick W. Mansell, Spencer Cox.

The following is a list of the candidates for her Majesty's Indian Medical Service who were successful at the competitive examination held at Burlington House on Aug. 12, 1878:—

Twenty-one candidates competed for fifteen appointments. Nineteen were reported qualified, two having retired during the examination:—J. H. Sweny, D. F. Barry, G. F. A. Harris, J. Anderson, C. J. Bamber, E. H. Dumbledon, M. O'Dwyer, W. P. Carson, H. B. Briggs, C. G. W. Lowndes, A. S. Faulkner, C. Malins, R. M. Allen, E. M. Damlis, H. St. C. Carruthers.

LIFE-BOAT SERVICES.

At a meeting of the National Life-Boat Institution, held on Thursday at its house, John-street, Adelphi, payments to the amount of £1100 were made on some of its 268 life-boat establishments, including rewards to the crews of life-boats for going out on service during the past month. The *Drogheda*, No. 2, life-boat was promptly launched to the assistance of the crew of the brigantine *Frances Mary*, of that port, on that vessel stranding on Drogheda Bar in a heavy easterly gale and rough sea. One of the crew was brought ashore in the life-boat; the other men decided to stay by their ship, but in the course of a few hours she began to break up, and at low water they had to take to their boat and come ashore through the surf at very great risk to themselves. The receipt of different contributions and legacies was announced at the meeting. A communication was read from Mr. Leopold March, H.B.M. Vice-Consul at Santander, Spain, stating that it was proposed to establish a life-boat station at that port and asking the co-operation of the institution. Reports were also read from the four inspectors of life-boats to the institution on their recent visits to life-boat stations. The proceedings then terminated.

A municipal demonstration was held at Warrington last week, on the occasion of the laying of the foundation-stone of a hospital for infectious diseases, which is estimated to cost £6000. The stone was laid by Mr. William Beaumont, the antiquary, who forty-one years ago was the first Mayor.

At a crowded meeting of the Manchester City Council on Wednesday, after a lengthened discussion, the Free Libraries Committee were instructed, by a majority of twenty-eight to twenty, to make arrangements for the opening of the reference and branch libraries on Sunday afternoons.

Early on Wednesday morning the woollen manufactory of Messrs. Mackenzie, Campbell, and Co., situated on the bank of the Earn, near Crieff, Perthshire, was destroyed by fire. The flames lighted the valley for miles around. More than one hundred hands are thrown out of employment.

An open competition for the situation of outdoor officer in her Majesty's Customs will be held in London, Edinburgh, Dublin, Liverpool, Bristol, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Hull, Leeds, Portsmouth, Plymouth, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Cork, Belfast, and Limerick on Wednesday, Oct. 30. Appointments will be given to the first thirty candidates on the list, if duly qualified. Outdoor officers of the Customs receive salaries varying according to the port at which they may be employed. The lowest rate of pay is £55 per annum.

Consequent on the appointment of Major-General F. S. Roberts, C.B., V.C., to the Indian Frontier Commission, Colonel C. C. Johnson, Bengal Staff Corps, will be appointed Quartermaster-General of the Bengal Army; Colonel C. M. Macgregor, C.S.I., Bengal Staff Corps, succeeding Colonel Johnson as Deputy Quartermaster-General.—The appointment of Major-General Robert Bruce Hawley, C.B., as Deputy Adjutant-General to the Forces, in succession to Lieutenant-General R. C. H. Taylor, C.B., has been gazetted.—Major-General C. W. Adair, C.B., Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, was on Tuesday appointed Deputy Adjutant-General of the Royal Marines, in the place of Major-General George Brydges Rodney, C.B., resigned.—Commander Lord Charles Bessford, R.N., who recently resigned his appointment as second in command of H.M.S. *Thunderer*, is about to return to active service, and is to accompany Commodore Wilson to the Australian station.

Mr. G. Muller, in his annual report of the working of the Orphan Home on Ashley Down, Bristol, and his Scriptural Knowledge Institution, states that, though the expenses during the year had amounted to £42,000, the managers had been able to close the accounts with a small balance in hand. Since the founding of the institution £784,000 had been received, and 66,600 children or grown-up persons had been taught in the various schools, besides tens of thousands benefited in other schools, assisted by the funds; 10,500 children and others at present frequent the schools; 124,000 Bibles, 315,000 Testaments, 19,000 copies of the Psalms, and 195,000 small portions of the Scriptures in various languages had been circulated. Upon the object of missionaries alone £169,000 had been expended from the beginning. During the year the number of orphans had been 2193, and the mortality amongst them had been less than one per cent. For the orphanage alone, without any one having been appealed to personally, £512,214 had been subscribed by the charitable.



W. H. Overend

ON BOARD A TURKISH MAN-OF-WAR: PREPARING TO RAM-FIRING BY ELECTRICITY.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son and their "personally conducted" tours are so widely known, and the system which they have organised has gained such universal acceptance, that no public notice of their work can be looked upon in the light of what the French call a *réclame*, and what we term a puff. One cannot puff a Dent's chronometer or a Stanford's map. Everybody knows all about them. So I need not apologise for saying that a few mornings since I paid a visit to Mr. Thomas Cook, sen., in his very pleasant quarters in the Rue de la Faisanderie—one of the fourteen houses which he has fitted up in Paris for boarding and lodging the shoals of tourists who travel under his wing. There is no need to specify the remarkably cheap scale of charges made for bed and board. Those are particulars which intending tourists can ascertain for themselves at Messrs. Cook's offices. I merely went to look at the accommodation, and I found it capital. Exquisite cleanliness, solid and sober comfort, a substantial English breakfast, and a plentiful meat and tea and coffee supper, or "high tea," as the Americans call that substantial meal. I saw the kitchens and the bed-rooms, the parlours and the refectories; and, to my mind, everything was excellently provided and admirably arranged. The fourteen boarding-houses, it is almost needless to say, are constantly thronged.

Mr. Cook, senior, is an old friend of mine. I think that I first met him in Venice in 1866, and since then I have been personally aware of him and his tourists all over the Continent. It used to be the fashion to sneer at and disparage "Cook's Tourists," and the late Charles Lever (as "Cornelius O'Dowd" in *Blackwood*) once went out of his way to libel in a very cruel and uncalled-for way the harmless travellers who were trotted over Europe under the auspices of the "personal conductor." Mr. Cook has got over all that long ago, and can afford to smile at his detractors, and to forgive the shade of Charles Lever, who, abating a few old-fashioned prejudices, was one of the kindest hearted creatures that ever breathed.

I went over two or three of the handsome suburban villas temporarily tenanted by the "Cookists;" and the name of the proprietor of one of these mansions struck me with a pleasant surprise. It was Madame St. Leon, who, as Mademoiselle Cerrito was one of the most fascinating dancers that ever adorned the grand era of the terpsichorean stage. Nearly forty years ago Thomas Ingoldsby, describing the memorable Tamburini and Coletti *emue* at Her Majesty's Theatre, wrote (I am quoting from memory, mind)—

Mademoiselle Cherrytoes
Shook to her very toes;
She could not hop on, so she hopped off on her very toes.

The delightful "Cherrytoes"—the only ballerina whom the austere consort of the Czar Nicholas of Russia would tolerate—is still extant, hale, prosperous, and vivacious. Very blithely did she come to terms with Mr. Cook. "You are an Englishman," she said, "and I love England and the English." It is good to think of these former *Reines de la Danse* enjoying a green old age. The exquisitely graceful Duvernay, world-famous as the dancer of the "Cachuca," lives still in England, the land of her adoption, a wealthy and most charitable Lady Bountiful, beloved by all her neighbours; and only a few days before I left London I met at a garden party a very sprightly lady, Madame la Comtesse Gilbert des Voisins, whom more than forty years before I had known as Marie Taglioni.

When Mrs. Partington remarked by the side of a scrubby little plant in a Botanical Garden a little wooden ticket with an inscription setting forth that the plant was (say) the "*Tooraloorus Vulgaris* (Linn.), introduced 1726," the good dame exclaimed that it was a burning shame that the poor dear foreign gentleman had not had a better tombstone put up to his memory after all these years. A graver injustice has been done to the renowned cartographer known as "Mercator," who has been waiting more than three hundred years for a statue. At length the author of the cosmogony known as "Mercator's Projection" has received a portion of his due, and an effigy in his presumed likeness has been erected in his native town, Duisburg. I am not ashamed to admit that until I read this announcement in the newspapers I was utterly ignorant as to whether "Mercator" was the geographical gentleman's real name or a pseudonym. It turns out that the latter is the case. "Mercator's" name in the flesh was Gerhard Kremer.

"Mercator's" projection was superseded by Malte-Brun, just as Malte-Brun has been superseded by Keith Johnston; but the old geographer of the sixteenth century still enjoys considerable prestige in Italy. His "projection," if my memory serves me correctly, forms a conspicuous feature in the Hall of Maps in the Palace of the Vatican.

Mr. Cavendish Bentinck, M.P., in the course of a very entertaining and very sensible speech at a Literary Institute at Lytham, drew attention, I perceive, to a somewhat injudicious rule of the institution, making it obligatory on every reader of a newspaper to deliver it up ten minutes after the journal had been asked for by another frequenter of the reading-room. The regulation (which has probably by this time been rescinded) was probably borrowed from the practice prevailing in the cheap coffee-shops; and that practice was a legacy of the days when newspapers (thanks to the stamp and paper duties) were four, five, six, or seven times dearer than they are now. Mr. Cavendish Bentinck preached a very exhaustive lay sermon on the "ten minutes newspaper reading," but pointing out with much cogency that modern society was, as a rule, in a desperate hurry, and anxious to do everything, comparatively speaking, in ten minutes. Dismissing, however, the metaphorical side of the question, I have always been strongly of opinion that the Committees of Library and Scientific Institutes would act very sensibly if they banished the daily newspapers altogether from their reading-rooms. I would go further; I would exclude all novels save those of Sir Walter Scott. There is no more passionate admirer than I am of the romances of Dickens, Thackeray, Charlotte Brontë, and George Eliot; but youths between sixteen and twenty-six would derive far greater intellectual advantage from reading Gibbon, Robertson, Macintosh, Mrs. Somerville, Froude, Carlyle, Macaulay, and Freeman, than from lingering over the fascinating pages of "Pickwick," "Vanity Fair," and "Jane Eyre."

Mem: If the novels of Captain Marryat were not so cheap I would make an exception in his favour. The wonderful and glorious naval history of the first fifteen years of this century is writ large for all to read who run, in Marryat's sea-stories. But "Peter Simple" and Mr. Midshipman Easy (I drank bottled stout with him in the spirit at the Vice-Consul's house at Tcheran three years ago) can be bought for ninnepence; and, besides, I am disposed to think very meanly of an English boy of twelve who has not got those renowned tales—aye, and "Poor Jack," "Newton Forster," and "The King's Own" well-nigh by heart. A young Englishman should have his

Marryat at his fingers' ends long before he joins a Literary Institute.

I find that what is known in English journalism as the "silly season" has set in with its accustomed severity. We have outgrown "enormous gooseberries," "showers of frogs," and colossal cucumbers. The "cat discovered in a gas-pipe" has not yet made its appearance; nor have I heard anything of the Great Sea Serpent or the Russian war-steamer (she used to be a French one) discovered by a coastguardman to be taking soundings off St. Michael's Mount, Cornwall. Such items as these can at most only furnish a few paragraphs; whereas the "silly season" needs of a modern daily paper extend over at least three columns *per diem*. How are those dreadful columns to be filled? Advertisers decline to rush to the rescue; since the present time happens to be precisely the one at which prudent tradespeople care least about advertising. I notice that, apparently in despair at having nothing further to say about the climate of Cyprus and the Rhodope massacre, two great metropolitan dailies have set themselves to the task of ventilating two very stale and thoroughly pumped-out topics—the alleged grievances of commercial clerks, and the subject of physicians' fees.

Were I at home, and on my quotidian treadmill, I should probably be writing leading articles—and very silly ones, too—on both the matters just mentioned. But my name being still Nothing-to-Do, the woes of the clerks and the charges of the medicos do not, I rejoice to say, affect me in the slightest degree. One tiny observation touching both classes in the community I intend, however, to hazard. I note that a vast quantity of nonsense has been published touching the foolishness of middle-class parents in making clerks of their sons instead of apprenticing them to some trade. The authors of these strictures appear to forget that a premium must be paid before a boy is apprenticed; and that vast numbers of young clerks are the sons of clerks who, lacking the premium-paying power, are constrained to turn their lads loose in the first mercantile office into which they can gain admission. How is a luckless quill-driver at thirty shillings a week, or a Government writer at tenpence an hour, to find a hundred pounds, or fifty, or even twenty, wherewith to bind his smart young son 'prentice to an engineer, or a cabinetmaker, or a grocer. I wish with all my heart that I had been apprenticed to a grocer.

Touching the physicians, I hold the outcry against them to be wholly stupid, ungrateful, and unjust. The people who grudge an eminent medical man a two-guinea fee for a first consultation remind me of an enterprising capitalist who—it is not so long ago—offered me the sum of ten pounds sterling for the prospectus of a new periodical which he was about to start. I told him that it had taken me some five-and-twenty years to acquire the art of writing prospectuses for new periodicals, and that I should be happy to oblige him for the sum of fifty pounds; but that, if he thought the honorarium excessive, I would willingly furnish him with the address of a very clever young gentleman at Camberwell who would be glad to write what he wanted for a guinea.

Mem: I don't think that I have delivered a public lecture more than half a dozen times in the course of my life; but I remember going to Glasgow some years ago to talk about the United States, and Mexico, and Algeria. The Glaswegians received me with boundless hospitality, and paid me a great deal more money for my lectures than those discourses were worth. Just before departing I received a telegram from the secretary of an institute in a very distant part of the kingdom inquiring if I would deliver a lecture on a given subject on a given evening. "If above two guineas," concluded the message, "state lowest terms." Forthwith I wired back, "With my panorama, a hundred guineas; with my canaries and white-mice, a hundred and twenty." I did not hear anything more of the secretary of that institute.

I shall never, I hope, stand at the reading-desk of a lecturer's platform again; and I never occupied the rostrum in question without an overwhelming sensation of nervous terror, weariness, and general aversion; but I can readily understand the fatal fascination which magnificently paid lecturing exercises over men of letters of real renown. "I went to America a poor man," W. M. Thackeray used to say (he had written "Vanity Fair" and "Pendennis" before he went), "and I came back with a pot of money." This was through reading the "English Humourists." He went back again with the "Four Georges," and made another "pot of money." Charles Dickens made some thousands of pounds by his incomparably admirable public readings—and they killed him. Too much express-train. Too much seven forty-five a.m. and nine fifty p.m. on the brain. Too much agent in advance. Too much contrasting of the receipts of last week with those of the present one. Too much hotel breakfast, dinner, and supper. Too much deputation receiving. Too much saying the same thing over and over again, night after night, to the same kind of people. Too much gas-heated atmosphere, black coat, and white cravat. Too much craving for the unhealthy stimulus of applause. This surplussage of everything will surely tell at last. It told with the most illustrious man of letters of the Victorian era.

I hope that my friend Archibald Forbes will read these lines, all ill-conditioned as they may seem to be. Mr. Forbes is, I understand, on his way home from Cyprus, the climate of which delicious isle did not agree with him; and I read in the *World* that he was visited *en route* by a slight touch of fever. He should have gone to Corfu, which is a real sanatorium for fever patients. But the trenchant Captain Pen of the *Daily News* will soon be among us again, I hope, stalwart and strong as ever; and so soon as he sets foot on British shore people will be offering him fifty pounds a night to go about the country lecturing. I very meekly counsel him not to overdo it. A learned Judge once told a prisoner in the dock, whom he was sentencing to two years' imprisonment and hard labour, that such a term of punishment would break down the strongest man. I think that six months' public lecturing would be quite sufficient to break down the strongest Special Correspondent. I should be glad to see Archibald Forbes in Paris, where (in the centre of the Cascade in the Bois de Boulogne) I am still residing. How we would do nothing, to be sure!

G. A. S.

A TURKISH MAN-OF-WAR.

The Turkish ironclad fleet in the late war had few opportunities of gaining renown by any brilliant action, but rendered important service to the Ottoman Empire by keeping the Russian naval force, such as it is, confined to port on the north coast of the Black Sea. One of our Special Artists in Turkey, during the war, was permitted to visit a squadron at the time of practising the series of manoeuvres, rehearsed at stated periods to instruct the officers and crews in the operations they would have to

execute in actual combat. The entire fleet of the Sultan comprises six ironclad frigates, seven ironclad corvettes, and two small gun-boats; this was its strength at the end of the war, two corvettes having been lost, and five gun-boats, on the Danube, surrendered to Russia under the terms of the armistice. The most powerful of the frigates is the *Massoudieh*, which was built in the Thames and completed in Chatham Dockyard, and has been chiefly employed as guard-ship in the Bosphorus. This ship is of equal dimensions with the *Hamidieh*, the one lately purchased by our own Government, and now called the *Belleisle*; her armour is twelve inches thick, and she carries twelve 18-ton guns in a raised central battery amidships, and three 120-pounder Armstrongs on the upper deck. The *Azizieh*, *Mahmoudieh*, *Orkanieh*, and *Osmanieh* frigates were all built in England, and are similar to one another, having armour-plating but 4½ in. thick, and each carrying one 300-pounder Armstrong gun and fifteen 150-pounders. The *Assar-i-Tefik* is a smaller frigate, but armed with four 12-ton guns and four 6-ton guns. She is of French construction. The corvettes have 7½-in. and 9-in. armour-plating, and carry each four 12-ton guns in a central battery; the *Fatih-Bulend*, of English build, is the best of this class.

ART.

The Liverpool Corporation Exhibition of Pictures was opened to the public on Monday. Some changes have been made in the management this year, and Mr. P. H. Rathbone, M.P., succeeds Mr. Samuelson as chairman of the committee. So far as can be yet judged, the exhibition will be a good and successful one. Taken as a whole, the works contributed appear to range higher in quality than on former occasions.

The Autumn Exhibition of Pictures at Birmingham, which has opened its doors to the general public, is chiefly remarkable for the large proportion of Academicians and Associates among its contributors—most of them represented by works which have passed the ordeal of criticism at the Royal Academy and other London exhibitions. At the private view last week "purchases were made (the *Times* says) on a fairly liberal scale, considering the general depression of trade."

An exhibition of paintings and drawings by Stockport artists was opened in that town on Wednesday.

The Brighton fifth annual Exhibition of Modern Pictures in Oil was opened to the public on Thursday at the Pavilion.

Sir T. Acland, M.P., on Saturday last distributed the prizes awarded at an art and industrial exhibition at Bideford. In the course of an address, in which he spoke with gratification of the means which existed for the multiplication of copies of works of art, and of the employment of machinery generally, he said that many persons bewailed that their lot was not cast in the good old times of the past, but that, as one whose recollection enabled him to go back many years, he must confess that he believed in the present and in the future.

The four panels, designed by Boehm, to decorate the pedestal of the equestrian statue presented by Sir Albert Sassoon to commemorate the visit of the Prince of Wales to Bombay were on Monday shipped on board the *Avondale*. The panels, which weigh more than three tons, have been cast from the original plaster models by Messrs. Elkington, of Myddelton-street, Clerkenwell, and are as follows:—The first is the reception of the Prince by the native chiefs, the second is a procession of native women bearing offerings in the shape of flowers and fruits, the third the Royal arms, and the fourth a huge square panel bearing the following inscription:—"Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, K.G.C., O.S.I., in commemoration of the visit of his Royal Highness to India, 1875-6. Sir Albert Sassoon presented this statue to his fellow-townsmen of the loyal city of Bombay." The panels were submitted to the Prince, and received his hearty approval.

The Somerset Archaeological and Natural History Society held its thirtieth annual meeting last week, the excursions having been to the principal buildings of archaeological interest in the neighbourhood of Bruton. The society has above 500 members, and the Rev. Canon Meade has succeeded Bishop Clifford in the presidency. Among the places visited has been a small and quaint old building at Witham, near Frome, known as the Guest House. The parish church of Bruton was the subject of a paper by Mr. Carpenter, who said the edifice was one of the finest examples in the district of the style of architecture prevalent at the end of the fifteenth century, and for which Somerset and Dorset are famous. The works in connection with the restoration were described, and stated to have so far cost £4500. The fine old Abbey ruins, the Abbot's house, and Hugh Sexey's Hospital were visited, and a very ancient and important cartulary of Bruton Abbey was introduced to the society by Mr. John Batten, of Aldon.

The ecclesiastical art-exhibition during the meeting of the Church Congress in Sheffield will be in two divisions. The first will be devoted to the exhibition of ecclesiastical art in all its branches, at manufacturers' expense; and the loan collection will be displayed in a villa adjoining the main building, and will be open for the reception of works of a purely ecclesiastical character.

The jury of the Academy of Fine Arts in Paris met last week to decide upon the sketches furnished by the pupils of the School of Fine Arts in competition for the prizes for historical painting and landscape founded by M. Jauvin d'Attainville. Each prize is of 2500f. The subject in the former class was "The Miser who Lost his Treasure." Out of nineteen competitors, ten were admitted to the final trial. In the second category the subject was "Evening in a Clearing in a Wood." Nine young men were admitted.

The retiring pension of the Marquis de Chennevières, late Director of the Fine Arts in France, has been fixed at 5000f.

Vice-Consul Dupuis, in his report made this year on the trade at Susa, Tunis, in 1877, says:—"Nothing has rewarded research among the antiquities in the country. I have secured the marble statue of one of the Emperors, discovered some years ago, but lost again from being buried up in rubbish, and so baffled the endeavours of the author of 'Travels in the Footsteps of Bruce' when here to discover. It stands 5ft. 3½ in. high from the knees, where it is broken off. Two winged figures and the head of Medusa are beautifully sculptured on the breast. This has led some to suppose it to be one of the Christian Emperors; but I am inclined to think they represent the Glories. I have had it fixed up in my office."

Dr. Schliemann is said to have obtained permission from the Greek Government to commence certain excavations at Ithaca.

There have been several deaths by drowning during the past week. A sad accident occurred on a lake adjoining Brymston House, Somerset, the seat of the De Vesci family. Three young ladies were rowing on the lake, when the boat capsized. Two of them were rescued, but the third, Miss Ellen Ponsonby, third daughter of the Hon. Spencer Ponsonby Fane, aged eighteen, was drowned.

TERRIBLE COLLISION ON THE THAMES. GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

The necessity of adopting effective safeguards to render the navigation of the Lower Thames free from danger was painfully exemplified last Tuesday night, when the large saloon steam-boat *Princess Alice* was run into below Woolwich by the screw-steamer *Bywell Castle*, and sank in about five minutes after the collision, with several hundred souls on board.

It was a bright, mellow autumnal day, and the fineness of the weather tempted a great number of persons to spend a holiday in a trip down the river to Sheerness in the *Princess Alice*, the saloon-boat in which the Shah of Persia visited the docks five years ago. The *Princess Alice* (a light iron vessel, 219 ft. 4 in. in length, 20 ft. 2 in. in breadth, and with a net tonnage of 158 tons, built by Messrs. Caird, of Greenock, in 1865) left London Bridge in the morning about eleven o'clock, and carried her light-hearted freight of six or seven hundred pleasure-seekers in safety to Sheerness, and some distance past Gravesend on the return voyage. There were whole families enjoying a quiet holiday in this way, the number of children on board being remarkably large. As darkness began to gather over the river, the high spirits of the passengers did not diminish. A band played lively airs, and the popular tune of "Nancy Lee" was struck up as the saloon-boat drew near Woolwich, between seven and eight o'clock. Captain Grinstead, an officer with twenty years' experience on the Thames, was keeping a good look-out ahead from the paddle-box. The lights of the *Princess Alice* shone over the darkening waters; but there came an ugly bend in the river; and a huge black-screw-steamer was seen bearing down on the saloon-boat, which was thronged with humanity. "Hi! hi! hi! Where are you coming to?" shouted out Captain Grinstead at the top of his voice. But the warning cry was too late. Just off what is known as Tripcock's Point, a bend in the river less than a mile below Woolwich, and almost on the identical spot where the *Metis*, belonging to the same company, was run down some ten years since, the *Princess Alice* was "rammed" by an iron screw-collier, named the *Bywell Castle*, bound in ballast from Millwall Docks to the Tyne, she being at the time in charge of a pilot named Christopher Dicks, of Stepney. The huge iron vessel appears to have come full tilt on to the *Princess Alice*, striking her on the starboard side, near the sponson, and almost literally cutting her in half, and causing her to sink in about 18 feet of water in something like five minutes. The scene that ensued is stated by those who witnessed it as being simply indescribable. The screw-steamer appears to have at once stopped and thrown over her life buoys and lines, afterwards lowering some boats, in which some of the survivors and a number of dead bodies were picked up. There happened, fortunately, to be a few shore boats in the vicinity, and they rendered all the assistance they could, which was, however, but little comparatively, so many of the unfortunate travellers being imprisoned in a similar manner to the ill-fated mariners of the *Eurydice*, where they were drowned as in a trap. The steamer *Duke of Teck*, belonging to the same company, which was running on a similar service to the *Princess Alice*, was about ten minutes behind her; but when she arrived it was too late to be of much assistance. She, however, took on board the survivors and dead bodies that were on board the *Bywell Castle*, and conveyed them to the Arsenal Pier, where the bodies were laid out in the board-room of the company's offices; and the wants of the sufferers were attended to at the Townhall and other places, prior to their being dispatched to their homes. Quite 500 are estimated to have been drowned, but the exact number of the dead may not be ascertained for some time—indeed may never be known. As soon as possible after the calamity the police formed patrols along the banks. Mr. Wrench Towse, superintendent of the London Steam-Boat Company, assumed the direction of affairs, although he himself had lost his wife and four of his children.

Some of the survivors saved their lives by swimming. Two brothers, named Wiele, narrate in vivid terms how they escaped by means of their familiarity with this readily-acquired art. Their accounts being virtually identical, it will suffice to quote the statement of one of the brothers. Mr. Herbert Augustus Wiele says:—"I was on the saloon deck, aft, but looking ahead. I heard a shouting, when I saw the huge hull of a steamer coming upon us, towering high above our saloon. She struck us amidships on the right-hand side, and then we seemed to lie still for a minute. I ran down the companion-ladder and got to the extreme after part of the boat, and I took off my boots ready to dive. The passengers were frantic, and I tried to pacify some of them, for I did not think we should sink, and I think the people got a little quieter; but in three or four minutes our vessel parted in the middle, and she seemed to double up. The part where I was rose so high in the air that I was almost afraid to dive. I shut my eyes and plunged in, taking a long dive to get clear of the people in the water. I had seen them sliding down the decks before I leaped. Our vessel seemed near the north shore just before the accident, and we were not steaming at all, for the captain had stopped to avoid another vessel which had just shaved us, and before she could go ahead this other one came upon us. The captain and officers shouted, 'Where are you coming to!' and she drove into our side. When I came up after diving the *Princess Alice* was not to be seen, but I wiped the water out of my eyes and saw my brother. We swam together to the screw-ship and got hold of a rope, which some one threw over to us. The screw had stopped, and did what it could to save life; but it did not lower any boats. I saw four or five men on board, and they said they had no boats. The money-taker of the *Princess Alice* climbed up the chain of the funnel when the accident took place, and got on board the screw as she came crashing in, and I also saw one of the stewards catch hold of the anchor-chain. I believe these two afterwards came ashore. My brother and I got faint clinging to the rope, and let go. We swam about till we got hold of a boat, and dragged on there for awhile, until at last the man in charge of the boat took us in. We were taken on shore at Barking Creek and lodged at the Crooked Billet. We were in the water about twenty minutes. Before there was any apparant danger I saw two clergymen on the saloon-deck singing hymns, and the fellows down aft were singing songs. The captain and crew were all steady."

The *Bywell Castle* (an iron screw-steamer of 892 tons net tonnage, 254 ft. 3 in. in length, 32 ft. 1 in. in breadth, and built by Palmer, of Newcastle, in 1870) belongs to Messrs. Hall, of Newcastle-on-Tyne. She returned up the river on Wednesday. The *Bywell Castle* looked a long, knife-bowed steamer such as could easily cut so frail a pleasure-craft as the *Princess Alice* in twain with the slightest touch of her sharp prow. Her master, Captain Thomas Harrison, gives the following account of the deplorable collision:—"Immediately I saw the collision was inevitable I stopped the engines, and ran forward myself, and, finding the people on the fore-castle were doing all they could, hauling people over the bows and saving life, I came aft again,

got together the chief engineer, the cook, the donkey-man, and the steward, and sang out to get the boats out, and assisted to get the starboard after-boat out, which was soon done. By this time we were joined by some passengers who had been saved from forward, I calling loudly for help all the time, and superintending the getting out of the boats. After getting out the starboard after-boat we got out the port after-boat, and afterwards the port life-boat. I had the ship's duties to attend to, and had to run on to the bridge, and look after other things myself. I kept giving just all the direction I could. Saving life was the main object. I did not care about running on shore, but we saw we did not run into other vessels to do damage. The people were like bees swarming round us. I think the boats took the people on shore. I do not know how many were saved. The three boats I have mentioned would hold seventy people, but they were not full. The life-boat was so long getting out—it was so heavy—that it was of very little use. I anchored just below Barking Reach. My vessel was drifting down with the ebb tide all the time. I anchored there, determined to abandon the voyage, and return to London and make all the report I possibly could. I weighed anchor again at eight o'clock this morning (Wednesday), it having been foggy, and made fast to Deptford buoys a little after nine, and then came on to London. Our ship is perfectly uninjured; a little paint is alone scratched off, that is all. The other vessel was just like an eggshell. She broke right up when touched. She was totally unfit for her business. I had none of her passengers on board during the night. They had all gone, either in boats or in the *Duke of Teck*. Two or three were much exhausted when they came on to my vessel. One poor fellow had lost his wife and four children. About eleven o'clock Mr. Chapman, the North Sea pilot, suggested taking one of our boats on shore, and seeing if he could be of any further assistance. He went ashore at Beckton and found twenty-two bodies lying in a factory covered with bags. He could not do any good, so he returned. I say most emphatically that, so far from my abandoning the wreck, I gave all the assistance I could. I anchored, abandoned my voyage, and have now come up to London. My own opinion is that the cause of the collision was the *Princess Alice* improperly starboarding her helm when she ought to have continued her course on the port helm. If she had continued her port-helm course she would have kept clear. The *Bywell Castle* had no weight in her, only water ballast. She was going to the north to load coal."

The *Princess Alice* (which was insured for £8000) was on Wednesday morning discovered lying on the north of mid-stream; her upper gear was visible, and she had eight feet of water over her deck at low tide. The Thames Conservancy flag floated above her, and she bade fair to be speedily lifted, for she lay right in the fairway. The divers said she was in three pieces. A sad and anxious crowd of relations and friends of the dead swayed to and fro in Woolwich on Wednesday from the Pier to the Townhall. It was wisely determined by the Coroners of the several districts to collect together the bodies from the outlying places and group them in a large open shed in Woolwich Dockyard. From Rainham, from Erith, from the Lawes chemical works, from the North Woolwich Gardens, and from Beckton gasworks, about sixty bodies were collected. There were on Wednesday twenty-eight at Woolwich Townhall, twenty-one at the Pier, and four in a neighbouring tavern, the Star and Half-Moon. Thus 113 bodies had been recovered, and every hour since has added to the number.

A black museum has been formed at the Townhall, Woolwich, consisting of various articles of male and female apparel. In an adjoining room were the twenty-eight corpses, twelve of which had been covered with white sheeting, to signify that they had been identified. The others lay in various attitudes, but all with the left leg bent at the knee, and nearly all with the left hand thrown forward. The faces were composed, but much discoloured. A fair-haired woman had a gold watch and chain and a locket laid on her breast.

The inquest was opened on Wednesday by Mr. C. J. Carttar, Coroner for West Kent, in the Alexandra Hall, Woolwich. The jury viewed the bodies and the spot where the *Princess Alice* sank, and heard evidence as to the identification of the dead before adjourning till Thursday.

Her Majesty the Queen no sooner heard of the disaster than she telegraphed for particulars to the Board of Trade, and all the information in the hands of the London Steam-Boat Company was at once forwarded to Balmoral.

The board of the London Steam-Boat Company, which ordinarily meets once a week, had at the time of the accident a fortnight's vacation. Mr. Edwin Hughes, an ex-director, being on the spot, has, however, been exerting himself to the utmost to circulate descriptions of the dead and missing. Mr. J. Orrell Lever, another director, has addressed a letter to the Lord Mayor, in which he states that the *Princess Alice* was in charge of a captain who had been twenty years in their service. During the last ten years, he adds, the company's steamers had carried 200,000,000 passengers, exclusive of over 300 private excursion parties every year, and not a single life (previous to the catastrophe of Tuesday night) had been lost by neglect on the part of the captains or other servants of the company. In a calamity affecting so many bread-winners, he asks the Lord Mayor to convene a public meeting, and to receive subscriptions towards alleviating the sufferings of the survivors and their bereaved families. Captain Pelly, R.N., has subscribed £100; and Mr. Orrell Lever's first subscription is £100; Mr. B. Barrow has subscribed £100; Mr. Murray Aston, £50; Mr. John Mann, 10 guineas; Mr. C. E. McKenna, 10 guineas; Mr. B. Nicholson, Mr. E. Walker, and "A. P." have given like amounts.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

A terrible accident occurred last Saturday at the Sittingbourne station on the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway. A cheap fast train leaves Ramsgate for London at half-past eleven every morning; but on Saturday, in consequence of the great number of holiday-makers who were returning home, the train was divided into two portions, the first starting from Margate at twenty minutes before twelve, and the second from Ramsgate at half-past eleven. The first part of the train performed its journey safely; but the second, which consisted of a powerful engine, fourteen carriages, two luggage-vans, and a brake-van, and carried about 300 passengers, came into collision with a goods-train on approaching Sittingbourne station. The goods-train had arrived from London, and had to leave some trucks to be sent on to Queenborough. The shunting operations were being conducted upon the down line entirely, and the signals on the up line signified that all was clear for the second part of the train from Ramsgate. While, however, the vans of the luggage-train were being shunted, a guard engaged in the work pulled the wrong lever, which sent them right across the up line, in front of the approaching train, which at that moment was seen advancing at the rate of forty miles an hour. Seeing

what had happened, the signalman put up the danger signals, the senior guard of the goods-train ran forward to stop the Ramsgate train, and the goods engine-whistle was sounded. The driver of the passenger-train immediately reversed his engines, and the brakes, which are said not to have been continuous, were put on. But the notice was too short, and the Ramsgate train dashed full into two goods vans standing across the line. The force of the concussion was so great that the engine and tender were thrown off the line, the tender was bent shapeless, and the three first passenger-carriages—two third-class and one first-class—were completely smashed. Five persons were taken out of the ruins of the carriages dead. They are—Mr. Corbett, of 7, Nutford-place, Edgware-road; Mrs. Brown, of North-terrace, Oxford; Mrs. Over, of 36, Loughborough-road, Brixton; a boy named Frederick Knivett, of Whitfield-street, Fitzroy-square; and a domestic servant named Robinson, of Rugeley, Staffordshire. Between thirty and forty other persons were injured, and were removed to a neighbouring infirmary or to private houses in Sittingbourne.

A Coroner's inquest has been held on the persons killed, and the jury has returned a verdict to the effect that the catastrophe was caused by the culpable negligence of Moden and Clarke, the guards of the goods-train; and they have been committed to Maidstone Gaol to take their trial at the Central Criminal Court on the charge of manslaughter.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The London Conservatoire of Music gave on Monday last the first of a series of four quartet concerts at Langham Hall.

The Guildford coach having been taken off the road for the season, the horses are announced to be sold at Tattersall's next Monday. They are nearly all young horses; there are two or three match pairs, and several young hunters.

As one of the river steamers, *Citizen M*, was drawing near the landing-stage at Westminster on Monday afternoon, a passenger, who was sitting on the rail of the gangway, lost his balance, and fell into the river between the boat and the pier. James Harper, one of the hands on board, plunged in, and saved the man's life at the imminent risk of his own.

Sir J. D. Hooker, in a report on the progress and condition of Kew Gardens during 1877, states that his experience of the management and working of the Royal Gardens, extending over upwards of thirty years, led him unhesitatingly to the belief that neither the collections nor the grounds could be maintained up to their present standard if the public were to be admitted in the mornings.

At a meeting of the council of the Royal Agricultural Society held yesterday week at the offices in Hanover-square, it was resolved that prizes shall be offered at the next show for the best breed of goats, and that additional prizes shall be given for the best harvesting machines. Considerable satisfaction was expressed at the steady influx of subscriptions, £425 having been received since the last report.

Next Sunday (to-morrow) the lists of persons liable to serve as jurymen for the year 1879 will be placed on church doors, and continue for some days. Persons who are sixty years of age can claim exemption by giving notice to the parochial officers and attending a petty session to make their claim both as to official position and as to age. Unless the names are removed from the lists the parties will be liable to serve.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers at the end of the fourth week in August was 76,733, of whom 38,618 were in workhouses and 38,115 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in 1877, 1876, and 1875, these figures show a decrease of 296, 337, and 5893 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 764, of whom 496 were men, 207 women, and 61 children.

Some Roman remains have recently been discovered during excavations at No. 9, Walbrook. The *City Press* says that one is a well, about 22 ft. in depth, the upper portion of the circle being constructed with Kentish rubble, and the lower, to the extent of about 10 ft., being lined with chalk, without cement or other material between the courses. A Roman jug, very light and curious; the lower portion of a wine or water cooler (the latter made of Purbeck stone), and some pieces of tessellated pavement were also discovered.

In the City of London Court on Wednesday Mr. Cleghorn, a merchant in the City, sought to recover £1 from the Great Eastern Railway Company, the amount of deposit left with the company as a guarantee of the return of a season ticket at its expiration. The contention of the defendants was that the deposit-money had been sacrificed on account of the ticket not having been returned till a few days after the proper time, the plaintiff being in the country. Mr. Besley found for the plaintiff for the sum claimed, with costs, and refused to allow any appeal.

A fire broke out on Tuesday at Castle Baynard Wharf, in Thames-street, Blackfriars, in the stores of Messrs. Price, oil merchants. From the inflammable nature of the contents of warehouse the fire spread very rapidly, and all efforts to subdue it were unavailing, though a number of steam fire-engines and two steam-floats poured immense quantities of water into the flames. The burning oil flowed alight into the Thames, and the craft upon the river had to be moved. The warehouse, about 45 ft. by 120 ft., was completely burned out and the roof destroyed, and great difficulty was found in saving the adjoining property. The fire was got under about seven o'clock.

A sentence of eight years' penal servitude was on Tuesday awarded, at the Surrey Sessions, to Frederick Payne, a tailor, for feloniously breaking and entering a dwelling-house and stealing various articles. On the apartment occupied by the prisoners at Acacia Cottage, Park-street, Camberwell, being searched, Detective Hunt found concealed under a loose board in the flooring of a cupboard 119 keys tied up in bundles, and apparently classified. Of these fifty-nine were skeleton and the remainder ordinary keys. The officers also found several files, a small hand vice, a knuckle-duster, a life-preserver, a thin piece of steel such as was used for pushing back window-catches, and £5 in gold and silver.

During the month of July the fish-meters appointed by the Court of the Fishmongers' Company seized, at or near Billingsgate and on board boats lying off that place, the enormous quantity of 117 tons 11 cwt. of fish as unfit for human food. Of this nearly 107 tons had come by land, and the remainder by water. The fish numbered 76,750, and included 24 bream, 14 brill, 938 cod, 159 crabs, 3200 dabs, 5 dorees, 81 grayling, 4500 gurnets, 4962 haddock, 10 hake, 11,675 herrings, 6 ling, 2701 lobsters, 460 mackerel, 3601 plaice, 125 shads, 1 shark, 200 smelts, 430 soles, 7015 thornbacks, 190 trout, 53 turbot, and 39,400 whiting; and, in addition, there were seized 1720 bushels of periwinkles, 120 of whelks, and 18 of mussels, 426 gallons of shrimps, 774 lb. of eels, 256 quarts of whitebait, 5 lb. of prawns, 1 barrel of anchovies, and 3 casks of goldfish. The whole quantity was promptly destroyed.



SKETCHES OF CYPRUS, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST: ST. SOPHIA, NICOSIA.

SKETCHES FROM CYPRUS, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



WALLS OF NICOSIA, AT THE ENTRANCE FROM LARNACA.



SIR GARNET WOLSELEY'S HEAD-QUARTERS CAMP, NICOSIA.



EAST GATE, NICOSIA.

SKETCHES OF CYPRUS.

Our Special Artist and Correspondent "S. P. O." furnishes three sketches of Nicosia, the capital of Cyprus, and one of Sir Garnet Wolseley's head-quarters' camp, on the ground adjacent to a Greek monastery outside that town. It was formerly named Leucosia (pronounced Lefkosia), the original Greek name having been Leucotra. It was a place of high consideration under the Byzantine Empire, and afterwards became the residence of the Lusignan family of Princes, who reigned as Kings of Cyprus in the time of the Crusades. The Cathedral Church of St. Sophia, as shown by our Artist's Sketch of its ruins, was a fine Gothic edifice, the nave of which still remains; but the choir was destroyed by the Turks when they converted it, like the St. Sophia of Constantinople, into a mosque for Mohammedan worship, in token of which stand the lofty minarets rising high above the ancient Christian facade. It contains several tombs of the Lusignans, and of later Venetian governors and nobles. There is little else in the town worthy of remark; the streets are narrow, squalid, and wretched in appearance; but the situation, in a fertile plain sheltered by noble mountain ranges, has some natural attractiveness when viewed from outside the walls. The east gate, which is that by which Admiral Lord John Hay, with his staff, escorted by a party of bluejackets and marines from her Majesty's ship *Minotaur*, made his entry to take possession of Cyprus for her Majesty Queen Victoria, has received the name of "The Channel Squadron Gate." Another gateway, or rather entrance to the town, from the Larnaca road, is shown in the remaining sketch, with a portion of the old city walls. We may here notice that Mr. Stanford has published an excellent coloured map of Cyprus, showing its administrative districts, and the ancient sites which have been identified; with accompanying small maps of the geology and agricultural occupation of the island, and plans of its towns.

POLITICAL.

At a large meeting of Conservatives held in Port-Glasgow on Thursday week a Conservative Association for the burgh was formed, of which Mr. John Reid, shipbuilder, was elected president, and Sir Michael Shaw-Stewart vice-president.

Yesterday week the Marquis of Hartington presided at the annual meeting of the Craven Agricultural Society, held at Skipton, in Yorkshire. He said that it was a matter of pleasure and satisfaction to find himself, after an arduous and protracted Session, once more at Bolton Abbey, among the healthy hills and moors of Craven. In proposing the principal toast, he confined himself chiefly to agricultural matters, but at the same time justified the action of the Liberal party in discussing and ensuring the modification of the provisions of the Cattle Diseases Bill. He said the course which they took was for the interest of the agricultural classes as well as of the whole community. All they desired was to secure that no needless restriction was placed upon the importation of foreign cattle. If there arose a suspicion that the price of meat was raised unnecessarily for the benefit of a single class of the community, there would be an agitation throughout the country that would sweep away all protective restrictions against the spread of disease.

The Conservative Association of Oxford, to the number of about one thousand, dined together yesterday week. The speakers included the Earl of Jersey, Sir Charles Russell, V.C., M.P., Mr. Hanbury, M.P., Mr. A. W. Hall, M.P. for the city, and several leading Conservatives of the county and city. The meeting was most enthusiastic. Favourable references to the Earl of Beaconsfield and the foreign policy of the Government were received with much applause, and the determination was expressed to bring out Conservative candidates at the next election.

The Oxford North Ward Liberal Association entertained Mr. J. W. Chitty, Q.C., the future Liberal candidate for the second seat, at dinner last Saturday afternoon, at Kennington Island, a few miles from Oxford. Mr. Buckneld, president of the Liberal Association, occupied the chair, and was supported by several members of the Corporation, and about three hundred of the various associations. Mr. Chitty met with an enthusiastic reception, and in responding to the toast of his health he censured the policy of the Conservative party and lauded the conduct of Mr. Gladstone.

On the same afternoon the members of the Oxford Working Men's Conservative Association, to the number of about one thousand, dined together in that city. The speakers included the Earl of Jersey, Sir Charles Russell, V.C., M.P., Mr. Hanbury, M.P., and Mr. A. W. Hall, M.P.

Sir Hardinge Giffard, the Solicitor-General, addressing a meeting of his constituents at Launceston on Saturday evening spoke principally on the Eastern Question. He denounced Russia as an unscrupulous Power bent on a career of aggrandisement, and condemned the conduct of Mr. Gladstone, which he said, he had reason to believe was disapproved of by the great bulk of the Liberal party.

Mr. Mundella made another attempt at addressing his constituents on Monday evening, and succeeded. In consequence of the opposition a week ago, the Liberal Association of Sheffield arranged that the address should be delivered at the Albert Hall, and that admission should be by ticket. This course was pursued, and the hon. gentleman was thereby secured an

uninterrupted hearing. After disposing of various personal matters in connection with the unsuccessful meeting of last week, Mr. Mundella reviewed the work of the past Session, dwelling particularly upon the results of the Berlin Congress. He expressed the hope that the treaty would put an end to all the turmoil and political disturbance which had taken place during the last two years. It had been claimed for the English Plenipotentiaries that they had obtained peace with honour; but, judging from what was now going on in Bosnia, Herzegovina, Greece, Crete, and the Rhodope Mountains, it did not look very much like it.

The annual meeting of the Royal North Lancashire Agricultural Society was held on Tuesday at Lancaster, under the presidency of Lord Winmarleigh. Colonel Stanley, Secretary for War, replied to the toast of the Houses of Parliament. He avoided any reference to party politics, and expressed his satisfaction with the present attitude of the country, which, he believed, in this hour of repose gave full credit to the Government for the good efforts they had made for the preservation of the peace of Europe. Lord Winmarleigh spoke in approval of the action of the House of Lords in regard to the Cattle Bill, but admitted that it was unwise to array town against country upon a question in which the good of the people was concerned, and he expressed a hope that the modifications which the House of Commons had made in the measure would prove satisfactory and beneficial to all parties.

Mr. Cowper-Temple, M.P., speaking at a gathering of Liberals at Romsey on Tuesday evening, referring to the Eastern Question, said that there were two policies before the country, and asked which had been carried into effect. Certainly not that which aimed at the independence and integrity of the Turkish Empire—that had been completely abandoned; but the principle, though the details might be different, of the very bag-and-baggage policy of Mr. Gladstone, whom people were taking every opportunity of vilifying and misrepresenting. The bringing the power of England to bear upon the civilisation of Asia was a commendable object, if only it could be attained; but he believed the scheme would turn out to be all moonshine. The ruling races of Turkey in Asia would take care of that. Cyprus would never be worth what we should spend on it, much less the enmity and jealousy which its occupation had created.

Addressing his constituents at Hammersmith on Wednesday night, Sir Charles Dilke exhaustively reviewed the legislation of the past Session of Parliament, and, alluding to the Eastern Question, condemned her Majesty's Government for not having boldly adopted one of two intelligible policies—either supported the Turkish Empire, not for its own sake, but as a bulwark against Russia; or broken with the past, and made the Greeks the protégés of England in the same manner as Russia had the Slavs.

A statement of the election expenses incurred on behalf of Mr. Albert H. G. Grey, the Liberal candidate at the late election for South Northumberland, has been delivered to the High Sheriff, the returning officer. The total is £8136. The chief items are:—Conveyances and railway passes, £3126; agency, £2114; committee-rooms and expenses incurred therein, including clerks, canvassers, and messengers, £1443; and printing, advertising, and stationery, £977. The remainder includes postage and telegrams, and the share of the Under-Sheriff's fees and expenses. The total is less by £1536 than the amount paid on behalf of the successful Conservative candidate.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The annual prize-meeting of the Hon. Artillery Company of London was held at their range at Park, Tottenham, on Thursday and Friday last week, when the following competitions were decided:—The £10 10s. prize presented by the Hon. Mrs. Lindsay was won by Private T. Munn. Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, M.P., V.C., prize value £15 15s., was won by Private T. Wace. The prize presented by the Prince of Wales, Captain-General and Colonel of the regiment, value £20, was won by Private J. A. McKenzie. Major Defries's prize, value £5 5s., for the highest aggregate in the three above competitions, was won by Corporal C. E. Lewis. The long-range prize, value £8, was won by Private W. H. Webb (No. 1 company); and the President's prize, value £5 5s., by Private H. Hawkins.

At the City rifle-ranges at Rainham, Essex, last Saturday, upwards of one hundred competitors of the 2nd and 3rd London Rifles fired for a long list of prizes. Like the previous Saturday, when the Holms' Challenge Trophy was contested between the three principal East London rifle battalions, the weather was again most unfavourable, rain descending heavily throughout the morning, and being followed in the afternoon, just as the competitors reached the butts, by a severe thunderstorm, accompanied with torrents of rain. In A company of the 2nd London, Private Richardson made the highest score. He takes the silver medal, but was run pretty close by Lieutenant Hodgkin. In D company of the same regiment there were two series of prizes, one being specially arranged for recruits, one of whom made the top score of the company and took the most coveted prize of the meeting, the silver badge. Drill points were added to the shooting score, and in the first match, open to the veterans, Private Henderson and Lance-Corporal E. B. George were equal. In the recruits' series, Private Lawrence

took the first prize and the company silver badge, Private S. H. Davies the second prize, and Private W. Letherem the third. Twenty competitors of H (Captain Marrass) company of the 3rd London fired at third-class distances for the company prizes, which were won as follows:—First and company silver badge, Sergeant Knight; and the remainder by Private King, Corporal Sturgess, Lance-Corporal Sharp, Private Pinckney, Private Smith, Corporal Seers, and Private Hills.

On Saturday also a large number of the best shots of the 2nd, or South Middlesex, proceeded to the ranges at Caterham Downs and competed for many valuable prizes, comprising the first series of the regimental, the challenge cup presented by the hon. chaplain of the regiment, and a prize of £20 given by Mr. George Goodwin. As at Rainham, the weather was very unfavourable on the Surrey downs, but some excellent shooting was made. The prize was won by Corporal T. Pullman.

In the monthly jewel competition of the South London Rifle Club, at the Nunhead ranges, some good shooting was made with the Snider. The club is composed of most of the best shots of the metropolis resident in South London. Captain W. Morris, of the 3rd Kent, was the winner of the gold jewel. Private J. Nathan, London Rifle Brigade, was second and won the club silver jewel; and Sergeant W. Tuke, Queen's (Westminster) Rifles, secured the third honour, the bronze jewel.

The annual prize-meeting of the A company (Lieutenant C. A. Thimm's), 2nd London, took place at Rainham last Saturday for a valuable series of prizes, including four cups won by the company for largest musters at special parades of the battalion. Private Richardson won the company silver medal and badge.

The Worcestershire County Association had their annual prize-meeting (the thirteenth) last week on Hurtlebury-common. The shooting occupied two days, seventeen companies entering the lists. The chief prizes were those given by Earl Beauchamp, called Lord Elmley's prizes. The prize-winners were Lance-Corporal W. Noake, fourteenth company, £10; Private J. Smith, thirteenth company, £7; and Corporal T. Whitehouse, seventh company, £4. The following were the winners of the prizes of £5 each for efficient members:—Private G. Dickson, fourth company; Private W. Walters, twenty-first company; and Corporal W. Middleton, second company. The prizes for the best shooting corps in the county, ten men from each corps, were won as follows:—Worcester, thirteenth company, £10; and Wolverley, first company, £5. The leading prize, £5, of the association, prize for members only, was won by Surgeon Parnell, of the fourteenth company. The other leading winners were Sergeant-Instructor C. Hall; Trooper T. B. Hobbes, Yeomanry Cavalry; and Sergeant J. F. Partington, Volunteer Artillery.

THUNDERSTORMS.

Yesterday week London experienced another thunderstorm, and there was a violent down-pour of rain, with a high wind. In some parts of the country where the storm raged also people were struck with lightning, and much damage has been done to the crops. A storm passed over the North Riding of Yorkshire. A gentleman named S. S. Pocock, who resided near Windsor, while out in a boat in Scarborough Bay, was struck by the lightning and killed. In the afternoon a severe storm passed over Kendal, Westmorland, and the neighbourhood. A dwelling-house at Hawes Farm was struck, the lightning entering by the roof, and passing into a room occupied by three persons. One of them, a servant-man, was rendered insensible, and a servant-girl sustained serious injury in the right side, so that for a long time she was as one partly paralysed. A daughter of Mr. Lancaster, the occupant of the farm, was burned in various parts of the body. At sea a terrific gale blew, in which a French fishing-boat was capsized and her crew drowned, besides other fatalities.

During a thunderstorm last Saturday afternoon two labourers in the employ of Mr. Bennion, a farmer, near Leek, were killed by lightning while reaping wheat.

A well-dressed man, whose name, from papers found upon him, was discovered to be Lucas, and who is supposed to be a clerk in the Admiralty, was found by a shepherd's dog on Saturday evening in one of the defiles of Woolmer Forest. The deceased, who carried a knapsack, had evidently been killed by lightning. His clothes were nearly burned off, and his watch was molten into a shapeless mass. The contents of his knapsack were burned, and only the cane frame remained.

The Working Men's Club and Institute Union formally opened on Monday a "Seaside Home" which it has provided at Margate, to supply members of working men's clubs in London, and their families, with good and cheap lodgings at the seaside.—The Right Hon. G. Cavendish Bentinck, M.P., performed the ceremony yesterday week of opening at Lytham a handsome new Working Men's Institute, which has been erected by voluntary subscriptions at a cost of £3000. He referred to the great importance of such institutions to the country, and strongly urged on his hearers the necessity of thorough knowledge, and not that superficial knowledge a tendency to which was only too common in these days. Mr. Hodgson Pratt, of the Working Men's Club and Institute Union, London, also spoke on the utility of working men's institutions and on the necessity of working men taking a proper position in social, intellectual, and political life.

AGRICULTURAL SHOWS.

The annual show of the Royal Manchester, Liverpool, and North Lancashire Agricultural Society was held near Lancaster on Tuesday. According to the verdict of the judges the show was a great success, the animals and machinery exhibited being quite up to, if not beyond, the average. At the luncheon, which took place in a large marquee erected on the ground, there were more than 400 guests. Lord Winmarleigh, as president of the society, occupied the chair, and was supported right and left by Colonel Stanley (the Secretary for War), and Mr. W. Lowther, M.P.

The eighteenth annual show in connection with the Derbyshire Agricultural Society (under the presidency of the Duke of Devonshire) was held in the Cattle Market and Holmes's Ground, at Derby, on Wednesday, and was the most successful exhibition on record. The previous day's show was devoted to a grand display of horticulture and an exhibition of machinery in motion, implements, poultry, roots, &c., while Wednesday was set apart for cattle, horses, sheep, and pigs, as well as the jumping competition for hunters, which forms so important a feature in exhibitions of a similar character. The schedule of prizes had been prepared on an elaborate and liberal scale, amounting in round numbers to close on £900.

Viscount Valentia presided at the annual dinner of the Bicester Agricultural Association, held on Wednesday. Earl Jersey, Colonel North, M.P., and Mr. Harcourt, M.P., were present.

The finest exhibition of stock that ever took place under the auspices of the Fermanagh Agricultural Society was held in Enniskillen yesterday week, and there was a large attendance of farmers of the county. Lord Crichton, M.P., president of the society, Lord Cole, Mr. Archdale, M.P., Captain Archdale, Mr. J. G. V. Porter, and other gentlemen connected with the society, were present, and the secretary, Mr. Henry M. Richardson, was, as usual, at his post. Horses and horned cattle made an exceptionally fine show.

A new institution, called the St. Margaret's Club, for working men, which has been founded at Tyler's-green, Buckinghamshire, by Sir Philip Rose, Bart., was opened on Wednesday by Lord and Lady Carington.

The "gambling hell" question was again discussed by the Brighton Town Council on Wednesday. The result was a statement by the Town Clerk that the Watch Committee had never had sufficient information to act upon.

The *Mark Lane Express* of Monday night takes, upon the whole, a favourable review of the harvest prospects. Work in the north has been delayed by rain; but it is questionable whether very much damage has been done in the midland counties, although sprouting is to be feared. A large quantity of wheat has been secured under favourable conditions.

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THE AUSTRIAN ARMY IN BOSNIA: SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



ATTACK ON THE INSURGENTS' POST AT ZEPCE.



GENERAL PHILIPPOVICH QUESTIONING THE INSURGENT OFFICERS TAKEN PRISONERS.

THE AUSTRIAN CAMPAIGN IN BOSNIA.

Our Special Artist with the main army of occupation sent by the Emperor of Austria into the province of Bosnia, under the command of General Philippovich, contributes several sketches, one of which he obtained from an Austrian officer who was present in the fighting at Zepce, on the 8th ult., where the post held by the Bosnian "insurgents," with the aid of some disbanded Turkish soldiery, was stormed by the 27th Jäger Regiment and 47th Infantry Reserve. Upon this occasion, we are told, 367 Turkish soldiers, with eight Captains and one Major were taken prisoners; but we are inclined to believe that they were not all Turks. The battle that day covered a large space, and nearly the whole right wing of the army was engaged, under Colonel Kinnart; the remainder of the forces took possession of the neighbouring town of Maglai. This place, which is in the valley of the Bosna river, had been the scene, three days before, of the sudden and murderous attack on a squadron of Hussars led by Captain Milinkovich, the Austrian Vice-Consul at Serajevo, before the outbreak of active hostilities, to reconnoitre the state of affairs up the country. The Austrians had then been taken quite by surprise, as it was by no means certainly ascertained that there would be any forcible resistance to their entry into Bosnia. After the conflict of the 8th, General Philippovich moved on to Vranduk; and, in halting by the way, examined the insurgent officers who had been taken prisoners at Zepce, questioning them about their intentions, and the forces of the confederacy to which they belonged. This is the scene which our Artist sketched on the spot, and of which he furnishes an Illustration. The events that followed have already been told; the battle of the 16th at Han Belalovac, and the storming of Serajevo on the 19th, with terrible slaughter among the infuriated defenders of that city. At the same time, the insurgents between Livno and Travnik, joined by the Turkish garrison of Livno, fought with an Austrian detachment under General Csikos, but were repulsed with some loss, and both those towns were afterwards taken into Austrian possession.

In the meanwhile, the Austrian left wing, consisting of the 20th Division, commanded by General Szapary, has not been so successful. Its task was to advance from Doboj, on the Bosna, in a south-east direction, by way of Tuzla, to Zvornik, a fortified town on the Serbian frontier, which was held by a powerful hostile force. General Szapary has been compelled to fall back from Tuzla to Gracanica, and thence to Doboj, recrossing the river Bosna, and finding some difficulty in securing his retreat. Our large Engraving, which forms the Extra Supplement for this week, represents a scene that occurred during this retrograde movement, which was attended with some confusion. General Szapary's division on the 13th inst. was vigorously attacked. The assailants were repulsed, but on the following day the division nevertheless continued its march to Doboj on account of a lack of ammunition. The troops, who were worn out with fatigue, effected the march in excellent order, though they were constantly harassed by bands of insurgents. All the wounded officers and soldiers and the entire train were safely brought back, though in accomplishing this task the troops, with much labour and self-sacrifice, had themselves to drag or push the waggons along over very bad roads. We learn that on the 23rd ult. the enemy again attacked the position of the 20th Division on the right bank of the Bosna. The fighting lasted nine hours. They first assailed the left flank, and appear to have intended gaining the bridge across the Bosna, but they were repulsed at the point of the bayonet by two companies of Austrian troops. At the same time, an attack was made on a portion of the Austrian centre, but finally the insurgents were everywhere repulsed.

The conflict between Maglai and Zepce, on the 8th inst., which we have mentioned as the subject of another Illustration, took place at a point where the road cuts across a broad bend in the river and over an extremely wild and mountainous country, which the Turks defended inch by inch with valour and desperation. Their numbers are fixed by the Austrian staff at from 5000 to 6000, among whom was a large force of Turkish regulars, with several officers in full uniform. They also had several pieces of artillery and some cavalry. The first attack was made in the morning, near Maglai, and began with a furious and well-directed artillery fire, which covered the head-quarters, and for a time placed General Philippovich himself in great danger. Under an infantry charge the Turks fell back to their next position. In the meantime two flanking columns had been put in motion, one on the left of the valley of the Bosna; while the other, on the right, skirted along the ridge of hills overlooking the pass. Both were infantry. The second engagement was in the afternoon, and the musketry battle lasted over an hour. Here a detachment of Turkish regulars, nearly 400 strong, was cut off and captured. Two Turkish staff officers were severely wounded, and Adjutant Kurin, of the Hartung Regiment, was killed. The prisoners were escorted back to Maglai by a detachment of the 27th Jäger battalion, which captured them. They are an unusually fine-looking body of men and intelligent, and explain that they were forced to fight by the insurrectionary Government of Serajevo. They were led by a Major, but Hadji Loja, the head of the Serajevo revolt, was on the field, and had the chief command. At the third attack, which took place on the heights above Zepce, the enemy were swept round the base of the mountain into the river, which they swam across, and escaped in the direction of Vranduk. Darkness and the nature of the country made pursuit impossible.

According to the *Correspondencia de Espana*, the late Queen Christina has left a fortune of eight millions of francs, which is exclusively inherited by the children born of her marriage with the Duke of Rianzares; her other daughters, Queen Isabella and the Duchess of Montpensier, having already received all that was due to them at her death.

It appears from the annual report of the Commissioners in Lunacy, recently issued, that the total number of registered lunatics, idiots, and persons of unsound mind in England and Wales on Jan. 1 last was 68,538, being an increase of 1902 on those returned for Jan. 1, 1877. The number of male lunatics was 31,024, and of female lunatics 37,514. The pauper lunatics numbered 60,846, and 7692 are described as "private patients." This last class includes the soldiers, sailors, and criminal and other lunatics maintained at the expense of the State.

The mortality returns for England and Wales in the year 1876 record the death of 183 men and 409 women registered as 95 years old and upwards when they died. Fourteen of the men had reached 100 or upwards, and one, who died at Mountain Ash, was 106. Forty-three of the women had completed a century of life or more, and one, who died at Sedgfield, in Durham, was 108 years old. Their respective ages were:—Four men and twenty-one women, 100 years; two men and seven women, 101; five men and four women, 102; two men and three women, 103; two women, 104; three women, 105; one man and two women, 106; and one woman, 108. Six of the persons, one male and five females, who had reached 100 or upwards, died in the London districts.

FRENCH PICTURES.

Everybody may be felicitated upon a second series of *French Pictures in English Chalk*, by the author of "The Member for Paris" (Smith, Elder, and Co.)—reader, author, publisher, printer, bookbinder, and especially the reader. There is but one volume, and it contains but nine short sketches; in each of those sketches, however, there is so much of actual incident and of pregnant suggestion, so much of originality and freshness, so much of fire and vigour, so much of worldly knowledge and ripe experience, so much of compact description, so much of picturesque possibilities, so much of the essential spirit whether of romance or of satire, of social, political, or historical information, that any one of them would almost suffice by expansion to fill the pages of a novel in three volumes. The first is a very spirited and touching story, ironically illustrative of the results which followed upon the proclamation of the Second Empire, with its lamb-like motto, "L'Empire c'est la paix," entailing long service, wounds, mutilation, a sense of injury and dishonour upon deserving soldiers; and upon their sweethearts, through the general laxity of morals and the general extravagance of living, the worst of all disgraces. Of course, one is not obliged to accept everything which the author insinuates for gospel, though it is impossible not to confess and admire the force of his delineation; and, indeed, there is one point on which the correctness of his drawing may be disputed. The "ferocious thrill" which he supposes to have "shot throughout the land" of France at the date of the Crimean War, the vengeful demon which he supposes to have possessed the whole people as one man, is difficult to reconcile with what we have lately read upon the subject in the "Life of the Prince Consort." From the latter we should rather conclude that the French, as a nation, were somewhat indifferent and languid about it; unless, indeed, which is unusual with the French, we are to believe that their indifference and languor came over them as soon as they had tasted blood and had gathered a few sheaves of glory. Under such circumstances they are wont to go on to the bitter end. However, all this matters little, so far as the story is concerned. The second story is based upon a real or fictitious incident of the Franco-German War: a German officer loves a daughter of France, who shoots him down for her country's sake; but in death they are not divided, she exposes herself to a shower of lead and falls in the arms of victory. The third is a story of a French marriage; and, though it is well told, it will make large demands upon the credulity of the reader, whom it will moreover impress in a manner unfavourable to Mademoiselle Viviane de Barre as regards her sanity and her intuition; and, as regards the same qualities, to women in general, when they happen to be under the influence of love the deluder. A tale of married life naturally follows, a tale of a disobedient wife, of a husband who is a sceptic in religion, of a flirtation, of a duel, of a reconciliation, of an implied conversion: it is of slighter texture and of weaker material than those which the author is accustomed to exhibit. Of the rest it is probable that most favour will be vouchsafed to the story called "Justin Vital's Client," in which the proceedings connected with a French "cause célèbre" and the character of a French advocate, a Corsican by birth, are portrayed to the life, and an innocent woman is rescued from the jaws of death and from the clutches of so-called justice. The title of the last story is "A Romance by Rum-light," which has an unpleasant, slangy appearance and sound, so that it may be well to remark that it refers simply to the blazing rum around a plum-pudding, which had been prepared by some worthy French folk in honour of an equally worthy Englishman. Howbeit the story is by no means the best of the bunch.

Whether the author of "The Member for Paris" had or had not a hand in the composition of the articles which form the contents of *Round About France*, by E. C. Grenville Murray (Macmillan and Co.), does not much matter, but the author of one might very well be the author of the other, so closely do they resemble one another in point of spirit and style, and of intimate acquaintance with French life and French institutions. "Round About France" consists of a series of papers contributed, for the most part, to the *Daily News* and dealing with subjects upon which English readers should be eager to receive information, especially when it is conveyed in so agreeable and interesting a form, and rests, if there be no mistake, upon unusually trustworthy authority. The topics upon which the author discourses, in his light and airy but instructive fashion, are very many, and they are so treated that the study of his remarks will enable the ordinary English reader of newspapers to peruse the "French intelligence" with double interest and double understanding. Among the most interesting of the articles may be mentioned those relating to the French newspapers, to the prevalence and the customs of the duel in France, to the peculiarities of French legal procedure, and to matters connected with elections. In the course of remarks upon duelling in France it was almost inevitable that the name of the notorious M. Paul de Cassagnac should occur; and that irrepressible duellist's blood-thirsty propensities are traced through the hereditary channel to his maternal grandfather, M. de Beauvallon, a Creole of Guadeloupe, who transmitted his fighting propensities to his son, M. de Cassagnac, of the "Epoque," under the reign of Louis Philippe, and, through that worthy, to his grandson, the redoubtable M. Paul. It appears that M. Paul has fought at least fifteen duels (perhaps more); that he has, nevertheless, "refused more challenges than he has accepted;" that "he has not yet killed anybody;" and that among the well-known persons with whom he has declined to fight are Lieutenant Lullier, now in New Caledonia, who publicly slapped his face; and M. Clemenceau, one of the members for Paris, who is renowned as a swordsman, and is the more dangerous from being left-handed. He challenged M. Gambetta, who disdained even to reply. Such a career is eminently calculated to bring the practice of duelling into contempt, unless it can be explained how a "man of honour" can, without losing caste, pick and choose his antagonists, according, as it is insinuated, to their skill with their weapons, and sit down quietly under the disgrace of having received a public slap on the face and as having been treated as a creature beneath contempt. The case of M. Paul, as represented in the volume under consideration, is paradoxical to the verge of absurdity and grotesqueness. It is curious to find such a man included among the "French Orators;" but there he is, and it is declared of him that he "might from his nerve become a capital speaker, were he less inexperienced, bumptious, and aggressive." How long ago this estimate was written, there is no saying; but M. Paul must by this time have had a tolerable amount of experience. There are some very acceptable "Recollections of M. Thiers;" and altogether the volume contains a great deal of excellent reading.

The type and the style fully bear out the description given of a *Summer in Normandy with my Children*: by Mrs. Charles Ellis (George Routledge and Sons). That it is a little work "originally intended for publication in a child's magazine," but illustrations, of which there are two or three scattered among

the pages, are less liable to be affected by consideration for the age of those for whose gratification they are intended: whatever is picturesque, whether it be a building, or landscape, or human being or any other animal, or a collection of all these, is as well suited to the eye of the adult as of the child. Be it remembered, moreover, that trips, whether to Normandy or elsewhere, are often, if not generally, undertaken by the adult for the advantage of the child. Having thus vindicated the character of the book, one should lose no time in observing that "it was written soon after the war of 1870," lest misapprehension should lead to disappointment. The contents of the book are soon summed up; it is "the story of six months in the life of four children," whose mother "was especially anxious they should learn French," and who, with that and other ends in view, it may be supposed, left, one fine day, their home by the Thames and started, by way of Southampton, to St. Malo. Thence "to the curious old town of Dol, where they were to commence their *diligence* journey into Normandy." They reached a little Norman town and were soon domiciled in a little Norman house on the outskirts; and there, without any difficulty, they learned more French in a fortnight than they would have acquired in a year at home. They also made the acquaintance of Nanon, an old woman at a neighbouring farmhouse, and Batou, a dog, and other bipeds and quadrupeds; and they had a music-master and a governess, and they saw strange sights, and they played outlandish games; and, on the whole, they had a "good time," if not a very eventful one. However, it was an eventful period; Sedan was looming in the distance; and one François, a humble friend of theirs, found that his "number had been called" one day in August, and that he had to set out on the morrow for Brest. They heard "the man of Sedan" prayed for in the English church as "Napoleon the Third, now a prisoner in the hands of his enemies," but cursed, instead of prayed for, by his own people, inasmuch as "every one, high and low, united in abusing him as having betrayed and sold them;" and soon after this they returned, by way of St. Lo and Cherbourg, to their own country. And so ends the account of a summer in Normandy—an account simple and adventureless, but presenting a pretty picture likely to be appreciated by children and their mothers.

WORCESTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

The arrangements for this provincial music meeting are now complete, and the festival will open, as we have previously intimated, on Tuesday next.

The forthcoming occasion derives especial interest from the fact of the suspension of the usual oratorio performances in 1875, when the opposition of the Dean and Chapter and other powerful influences succeeded in bringing about a return to the primitive conditions from which the Three-Choir Festivals arose, more than a century and a half ago; the performances having consisted only of cathedral services and anthems, rendered merely by the choristers, with organ accompaniment. For many years efforts have been made at each of the three cathedral cities, but especially at Worcester, to suppress the oratorios, including the engagement of eminent solo singers and orchestral performers; and, as already intimated, these endeavours succeeded three years ago. Since then, however, a powerful counter-movement has been made by the civic authorities and other influential parties who were in favour of the festivals being given on the extended plan which had prevailed for the greater part of the period of their existence—and the result has been the restoration of the Worcester Festival to its wonted importance. The steps which have led to the acquiescence of the Dean and Chapter and the Bishop have been from time to time reported, and it now only remains for us to detail the arrangements that have been made for the ensuing performances.

The solo singers engaged are Mdlle. Albani, Misses Anna Williams, Mary Davies, and Bertha Griffiths, Madame Patey, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Guy, Mr. Wadmore, and Signor Foli.

The nucleus of the chorus will be, as usual, supplied by the members of the three choirs, who will be largely reinforced by choristers from London, Birmingham, Oxford, Bradford, Leeds, and Huddersfield.

The orchestra will consist of about seventy of the most eminent performers, headed by M. Sainton as principal and solo violinist, and including other well-known members of our Opera and Philharmonic bands. In accordance with precedent, the cathedral organist of the city in which the festival is held will conduct the performances, the office in this case being filled, as heretofore, by Mr. Done. Mr. C. H. Lloyd (organist of Gloucester Cathedral) will preside at the organ, except at the early morning services, when Mr. Colborne (organist of Hereford Cathedral) will so officiate, besides acting as pianoforte accompanist at the evening concerts.

Among the stipulations made by the Dean and Chapter in acceding to the revived importance of the festival, it was agreed that the celebration should open and close with special services in the cathedral, early morning and evening services being held therein in the intermediate days of the week, as heretofore.

The opening of the festival performances will accordingly be preceded by a grand choral service in the cathedral on Tuesday morning, when a sermon special to the occasion will be preached by the Bishop of Worcester, and the music will include Handel's Dettingen "Te Deum," Purcell's "Jubilate" in D, and an anthem, "Blessing, Glory, Wisdom, and Thanks," adapted from one of Bach's motets for double choir. On Tuesday evening the first part of Haydn's "Creation," Mozart's "Requiem," and Mendelssohn's "Lobgesang" ("Hymn of Praise") will be given in the cathedral; where on Wednesday morning, "Elijah" will be performed; on Thursday Dr. Armes's short oratorio, "Hezekiah," Mendelssohn's hymn "Hear my Prayer," and Spohr's oratorio "The Last Judgment;" and on Friday morning Handel's "Messiah;" the Festival closing in the evening with a special service, the musical portion thereof including a "Magnificat" and "Nunc Dimittis," by Sir F. Gore Ouseley, and an anthem by Dr. Stainer, both composed expressly for the Festival.

On the evenings of Wednesday and Thursday miscellaneous concerts will be given in the College Hall. The programme on the former occasion includes Sterndale Bennett's cantata "The May Queen" and the first movement of Beethoven's violin concerto, to be performed by M. Sainton. At the second concert Miss Done is to play Sterndale Bennett's pianoforte concerto in F minor. A list of 150 stewards, headed by the Bishop of Worcester (president of the festival), affords ample guarantee that the expenses of the performances will be met should the amount received for tickets fall short thereof—a very improbable result. It will be borne in mind that it is only by the collections made at the cathedral doors and donations that the benevolent object of these festivals is realised—the benefit of the widows and orphans of the poorer clergy of the three dioceses associated therein—Gloucester, Hereford, and Worcester.

The important restorations effected in the cathedral, and the many beautiful additions therein since the festival of 1872, give special interest to the present occasion.



THE AUSTRIAN CAMPAIGN IN BOSNIA: GENERAL SZAPARY'S RETROGRADE MARCH TO DOBOJ.

FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

THEATRES.

PRINCESS'S AND THE AQUARIUM.

Theatrical management in these days has become rather retrospective than progressive, and the past overbears the present. One might have supposed that the change that has taken place in American government since the publication of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe's story of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" had rendered rather inexpedient a revival of the subject, whether in the shape of novel or drama. But what is the actual fact? A new version of the play, by Messrs. Jarrett and Palmer, as acted at Booth's Theatre, New York, is now placed simultaneously on the stage of two London theatres—at the Princess's and at the Aquarium. The same play and the same actors appear at the two theatres in succession on the same day. At both theatres we have Mr. Charles H. Morton in Uncle Tom, Mr. Charles Warner in George Harris, Mr. Harry Hawk in Lawyer Marks, Mr. J. H. Rowe in Simon Legree, Miss Dolores Drummond in Eliza, Miss Mary Bates in Topsy, Miss Edith Wilson in Cassy, Miss Fanny Denham in Aunt Ophelia, and Miss Carrie Cootie in Eva. This altogether is a brilliant cast; nor are the inferior rôles less efficiently interpreted. Besides this, there are first-rate spectacular arrangements and artistic specialities, which, though they increase the length of the performance, also increase its popularity. In addition to a considerable number of European and American artistes, have been imported "a host of genuine freed slaves from the Southern States of America," who appear together in an original plantation festival scene. The plaintive songs of the slaves, to adopt the language of the programme, are "sung by carefully selected bands of Jubilee singers, including the unrivalled Louisiana Troubadour Quartette, the Four Jolly Coons, and the Richmond Camp Meeting Choir." To crown these extra arrangements, "the greatest banjo player in the world, Horace Weston," takes a conspicuous part in the entertainment. Realistic scenery, painted by William Perkins, combine, with other signal stage-illustrations, to augment the general attractions—the last and finest representing the apotheosis of Little Eva. One serious drawback necessarily attends the dialogue—namely, its semi-religious tone, which somehow does not suit well the moral air of the playhouse. One nigger melody, though a genuine example, we believe, is remarkably profane, as burlesquing a sacred topic, and causing indecorous laughter. In all other respects the getting-up at both houses is as effective as it is costly. The speculation is a bold one; but in all probability its success will equal its daring.

GLOBE.

On Saturday this house opened under the management of Mr. Alexander Henderson, already conductor of the Criterion and Folly Theatres. Planquette's opera of "Les Cloches de Corneville" was revived, with new scenic and spectacular accessories, and was received with great applause. A new two-act play by Mr. Joseph Mackay, entitled "Mayfair and Rag-fair," preceded its representation. The signification of the plot or plan of the play is obvious enough, but the structure and treatment suffer from incoherence and incongruity to an extent which puzzles more than usual the mind even of an intelligent audience. There is in it an old Jew usurer, Emanuel Goria, who also passes under the name of Mopus Mo', and does business both in the West and East of London, in the latter as a marine-store dealer and receiver of stolen goods. He has a daughter, secretly married to the expectant Earl of Penmawr; a pretender to the earldom, Mr. Trefusis, being also a candidate for her hand, who contrives to take in the Jew in his character of Goria, and indeed to effect his ruin. But the cunning Hebrew finds compensation as marine-store dealer, as such receiving plate offered for sale by his own thief of a butler, as also £1200 for the support of his daughter's child. Mr. Fernandez ably sustained the burden of the performance in the part of the fraudulent hero; nevertheless, its success must be pronounced as rather equivocal.

Mrs. Bateman announces that her tenancy of the Lyceum terminated last Saturday, and that her lease has been transferred to Mr. Henry Irving, who she hopes may conduct the theatre to still higher distinction and a state of complete prosperity. We trust that Mr. Irving will correct some errors in management which have recently provoked severe remarks in more than one journal.

The proceeds of the first Gaiety matinée this season, on Saturday next, Sept. 14, will be devoted to the benefit of the Hospital for Sick Children. All the company have kindly given their services. The programme will include the Dampier children in "Helen's Babies" (first time in England), and all the Gaiety favourites in a farce and Byron's burlesque, "The Bohemian G'ycl.".

The Duke's will be reopened this (Saturday) evening with a dramatic version of Victor Hugo's "Les Misérables," produced under the title of "The Barricade." The stalls have been abolished, and prices reduced to all parts of the house. Messrs. Charles Wilmot and Clarence Holt are the new lessees.

Messrs. Maskelyne and Cooke have increased the value and effect of their extraordinary exhibition by the addition of a new musical automaton, called "Labial." The figure is supported on a solid glass pillar to prove that electricity has nothing to do with its movements; but as to the real agency at work we have no knowledge at all. The fingers govern the keys in quite a natural way; and in this manner the airs Bishop's "Mynheer Van Dunck" and Braham's "Death of Nelson" are played in conjunction with the elder android "Fanfare." The tone and expression are marked with a precision not less wonderful than the invention itself. The public cannot fail to feel the greatest interest in the truly scientific phenomena.

Mr. Edward Augustus Bond has been appointed Principal Librarian of the British Museum. Mr. Bond (the *Academy* remarks) is a meritorious officer of long service. He succeeded Sir F. Madden as keeper of the manuscripts in 1866.

The Marquis of Ripon is inspecting the Catholic educational institutions. Yesterday week he visited the female training-college, whence is supplied most of the Catholic school-mistresses. Lord Ripon, in addressing the pupils, said no error could be greater than separating religious from secular instruction. The two should go hand in hand; religious instruction should be the foundation of education.

Judgment was given on Monday by the court-martial upon the survivors from the wreck of the Eurydice. The two seamen were acquitted, and the Court found that the loss of the vessel was occasioned by pressure of wind during a sudden and exceptionally dense snowstorm; that no blame is attributable to anyone; that due consideration to stability was given when the Eurydice was built; and that when she was converted into a training-ship her stability was maintained.—Amidst the cheers of the officers and men, the work of the divers was brought to a successful result on Saturday, and next day the Eurydice was towed into Portsmouth harbour.

NEW BOOKS.

The idea of anachronism is suggested by the dedication prefixed to the *History of the War of Frederick I. against the Communes of Lombardy*, by Giovanni Battista Testa (Smith, Elder, and Co.), for the date of that dedication is 1853, it is inscribed to Mr. Gladstone, and it mentions the "great injustice" with which "so many Italians are kept shut up in the wretchedness of the Neapolitan prisons," a state of things which, so far as all Italians, save brigands and their like, are concerned, may be considered to have passed away for a while, if not for ever. The explanation probably is that the original work in the Italian language was dedicated to Mr. Gladstone, and that, when the translation, which has been "revised by the author," was undertaken (in 1877, apparently), the dedication was retained without any alteration. However that may be, the subject of the book is an interesting piece of history, which can never become anachronous or antiquated; and, lest the debt of gratitude be forgotten if its acknowledgment be deferred, let it at once be thankfully stated that the volume is provided with an index, than which nothing is more conducive to the completeness and usefulness of an historical monograph. The author begins with a "preliminary discourse," which occupies rather more than a hundred pages, and in which he hastily reviews various matters connected with the origin and progress of the power attained and the liberty enjoyed by the cities of Lombardy up to the time when they were called upon to defend their privileges against the mighty Barbarossa, for that was the name, in consequence of his red hair and beard, bestowed upon Frederick. Having thus paved the way, the author sets seriously to work upon his history proper at the date of Feb. 15, 1152, when Conrad III., King of Germany, having fallen sick at Bamberg, and being convinced in his own mind that he was poisoned, expired, after recommending for election as his successor his nephew, Frederick, Duke of Swabia, "a Prince who had already given signal proofs of wisdom and valour," and who to the fame of his prowess and the comeliness of his youth added the advantage, as the son of Frederick the Squire, Duke of Swabia, and Judith, daughter of Henry the Black, Duke of Bavaria, of uniting in his person "the two leading families of the Guelfs and Ghibellines." The dying words of Conrad were respected, and Frederick was elected King on March 4, 1152. The new King lost no time in proclaiming that "it was his intention, as soon as he had regulated the affairs of Germany, to come down into Italy to receive the Imperial crown, and to compose by his authority all the discords and dissensions by which that beautiful part of the Empire was so much disturbed." It was not until October, 1154, that Frederick had sufficiently settled the affairs of Germany to turn his attention elsewhere; in that month, however, he "led his army through the Vale of Trent into Italy," and so began the first of the five expeditions he was to make against the Lombards. During this expedition he entered Rome, where, at St. Peter's, "he received from the Pope, after the customary prayers, the sacred chrism, the ring and the naked sword; the golden crown was placed upon his head and the imperial sceptre in his hand, and, with loud acclamations, all present hailed him Emperor." In the autumn of 1155 he re-entered Germany, and there he was detained during the years 1156 and 1157, which were chiefly occupied—the former in affairs connected with the marriage he contracted with Beatrice, daughter of the Count of Burgundy, and the latter "in taking possession of the States which she had brought him as her dowry." At Whitsuntide, 1158, he had assembled at Ulm so numerous a host that, "fearing, if he led them altogether, to create a famine by the way," he "divided them into four bodies, and moved them into Italy by different roads, part by Friuli, part by the St. Bernard, part by Chiavenna; whilst he himself," with his personal following, "proceeded by the vale of Trent, and arrived in Italy at the end of May." At the end of this expedition, "all the land from the Adige to Rome is subject to him," and in the summer of 1162 he, "taking with him the Antipope Victor, departed with the army for Besançon, in Burgundy." His third expedition, such as it was, took place in August, 1163, when he returned into Italy "with the Empress and many German barons;" and, having failed to obtain the army he had expected from home, he had to retire, much worsted, in November, 1164, to Germany, where he was detained for two long years by the discord and confusion prevailing among the princes and by the opposition he met with from the Church. In November, 1166, however, he commenced his fourth expedition by a descent "through the Valle Camonica into the territory of Brescia;" and the end of it was that "expelled by the people, exhausted by the climate, disowned by the Church, this Emperor again quitted Italy, leaving behind him the banners of the Empire, a buried army, and, on the Alps, the footprints of an ignominious flight." This was in the spring of 1168. His fifth and last expedition was postponed until the coming of October, 1174, and it resulted, after a narrow escape from death on the Emperor's part, in the conclusion of a truce with the Communes for six years, commencing from August, 1177, which truce, a few weeks before its expiration, took, in June, 1183, the more permanent form of the Peace of Constance, whereby, "after a contest which had lasted, with little intermission, for nine-and-twenty years, the peoples of Lombardy, in right both of victory and of justice, were at last permitted to settle down again in peace; in the possession of that liberty which had raised them, little by little, from the humble franchises of their municipalities to the order, form, and dignity of commonwealths." This strife between Frederick and the Lombards has one point of special interest for Englishmen, inasmuch as it introduces upon the scene the English Pope, Adrian IV., otherwise Nicholas Breakspear, who refused the King the kiss of peace until the ceremony of holding the Pope's stirrup had been performed by the haughty Frederick. Adrian IV., however, was not the only Pope whose stirrup was held by Frederick; for, as Emperor of long standing, in 1177, he both kissed the foot and held the stirrup of Alexander III. The monograph is, of course, deeply interesting and instructive; it shows signs of patient and honest research, it is pervaded by an unmistakably patriotic spirit, and it glows in parts with the fire of a simple but fervent, spontaneous eloquence.

Methuselah would have delighted in a book like *The Life of John Milton*, by David Masson, M.A., LL.D. (Macmillan and Co.), a book which would have enabled him to while away a lingering year or two; but mere ephemerals, such as mortals now are, grudge the time required for the study of a work which is not only voluminous in itself, but appears by instalments issued at such wide intervals that the memory cannot sustain the burden imposed upon it. The work, however, is a great one, performed with a research, an industry, a minuteness, a completeness, worthy of the longest-winded German professor. It must be remembered, moreover, that the volumes, when the sixth and last of them has been published, will contain not merely a biography but a history, political, ecclesiastical, and literary, of the momentous time at which Milton lived. The fourth and fifth volumes, which have here

to be considered, refer respectively to the years comprised between 1649 and 1654, and between 1654 and 1660. Each volume is divided into three "books;" each book is subdivided into two portions, one historical and the other biographical, and the two portions, thus kept distinct, undergo further subdivisions calculated to prevent confusion and to assist the reader in tracing Milton's own career and appreciating his motives and feelings apart from the hurly-burly of public events. As regards the historical matter, we have "a history of the English Commonwealth, a history of Cromwell's Interim Dictatorship and of his first and second Protectorates, and a history of the Protectorate of Richard Cromwell and of the subsequent Anarchy to the Restoration;" as regards the biographical matter, we have the story of Milton's life during eleven anxious years, "with an account of his secretaryship and other relations to the successive Governments, and an elucidated inventory and abstract of his State Letters." When we commence the fourth volume England is a Republic; when we close the fifth, the English Commonwealth is no more, and Milton has been "conveyed furtively out of his house in Petty France to some obscure but suitable shelter." The volumes have but few, if any, literary graces; few, if any, charms of style, such as render some histories and some biographies more fascinating than the most brilliant romance, whether written in verse or in prose; their merit lies in their solidity, in their copiousness, in their exhaustiveness. They are a very storehouse of information, a source of permanent instruction, not of transitory delight.

Anybody who should be requested to mention a pleasant, vivacious, unpretentious book, calculated to recall agreeable recollections of past wanderings or to suggest a line of proceeding for a projected trip, might safely recommend a volume entitled *Holiday Rambles in Ordinary Places by a Wife with her Husband* (Daldy, Isbister, and Co.)—a collection of letters which originally appeared in the *Spectator*, commencing about ten years ago, and which, though they contain nothing very substantial, nothing very novel, nothing very interesting, nothing very exciting, are redeemed from the commonplace by a pervading spirit of cultivation, and by a lively, piquant style of composition. And there is just that intersprinkling of domestic chat which English people of the middle class seem to consider refreshing. One thing is necessary for perfect enjoyment of the letters: the reader must be familiar with Mr. Anthony Trollope's novels, to which frequent, not to say constant, reference is made by way of illustration, whether as regards personal characteristics or particular incidents. Wordsworth's poems also are largely drawn upon for a similar purpose; but as, in this case, the poet's own words are generally quoted, there is less need to have the memory stored with his multitudinous effusions. Howbeit, neither is Trollope the only novelist, nor is Wordsworth the only poet, whose works are subjected to a process of illustrative allusion and extraction; the pages are peppered liberally with such condiments; from German and from English cruets, and the flavour produced is far from disagreeable. The letters appear to have been a joint production; and neither the husband nor the wife, when they began their rambles in the year 1867, had apparently much experience of travelling either abroad or at home. They had never been even in Paris. Their letters, accordingly, record the effect produced upon them by what they saw, did, and suffered in a trip to the Engadin, to the Grand Chartreuse, to Ammergau, with its now hackneyed "passion play," during a holiday in Yorkshire, upon a driving-tour to Winchester, the New Forest, and Stonehenge, and on a drive in Devonshire, chiefly to Lyme Regis and Dartmoor. It is evident, therefore, that they can have little to relate which will come upon the reader as the revelation of a new world; the charm of their letters lies simply in the manner of relation.

Important subjects are generally, according to the law of compensation which seems to govern most affairs of life, proportionately dry, so that *The Conflicts of Capital and Labour*, by George Howell (Chatto and Windus), cannot be recommended to readers in search of amusement; but to those readers, a minority no doubt, but a numerous and a worshipful minority, who are earnestly desirous of understanding the most human, the most difficult, the most momentous question of the day, it is commended with a fervent hope that its contents may be carefully read and soberly, impartially, attentively considered. The very title of the book, a title perfectly justified by the condition of regrettable but undeniable facts, is of itself enough to make a Democritus laugh and a Heraclitus weep. That there should be a conflict, as there undoubtedly is, between capital and labour; that there should be, as it were, a war to the knife between them, is no less unreasonable and absurd at bottom than if the members and faculties of a man should fight together, one saying to another: I have no need of thee. For what is capital but fructified labour, and what is labour but inchoate capital? However, it were idle to dilate upon this threadbare theme. The state of conflict unhappily exists; and the author, or compiler, of the book under consideration quietly accepts the position. He is human, and he is, therefore, pretty sure to be affected by some natural bias; but he has evidently endeavoured to be strictly impartial, he assumes the character rather of an expounder than of an advocate, he appears rather as "amicus curiæ" than as the champion of a cause. Let him set forth in his own words the main purpose of his book: it is, in the first place, "to supply the fullest information with regard to the history, organisation, constitution, and working of trade unions in all their multifarious details;" in the second, "to furnish an authoritative exposition of the leading features of those unions, their chief characteristics, their aims and ends, and also the methods or means by which they seek to attain them;" in the third and last, "to give a trustworthy explanation of some of the alleged restrictive rules by which they are said to be governed, together with a refutation of many of the utterly wild theories and reckless statements regarding them, which too often find a place even in the writings of those who are more or less friendly to their general objects, but whose opinions are founded on inadequate information, supplied often by one side only, with regard to the nature of those unions, the rules by which they are governed, their management, and the scope of their action." The most interesting chapters, so far as the ordinary reader is concerned, are probably the sixth, seventh, eighth, and ninth—the chapters in which the author deals with the questions of piece-work, hours of labour, overtime, coercion, intimidation, rattening, picketing, restrictive rules, strikes, and foreign competition, and labours to remove certain misconceptions which prevail concerning them. It were proof of a very sanguine temperament to express a belief that the book will do much towards improving the relations between labour and capital; but the author's pains will not be thrown away if he should succeed, as he may fairly hope to do, in helping the public to a clearer understanding of matters intimately connected with the general prosperity of the nation and, it is not too much to say, with the solidity and safety of the empire itself.

The electric light is about to be tried on the Copenhagen forts, and will light up a large expanse of the Sound.

THE CHAMPION CHESS-PLAYER.

Herr J. H. Zukertort, the winner of the first prize in the International Chess Tournament held in Paris during the months of June and July last, was born at Riga, on Sept. 7, 1842. He made his first public appearance in the chess arena in the year 1862, while a student at the University of Breslau, receiving the odds of a knight from Herr Anderssen, in which encounter he scored a large majority of the games. In 1867, having in the interval had the advantage of constant practice with the best players of North Germany, he was appointed editor of the *Neue Berliner Schachzeitung*, and during the next four years he published the "Leitfaden des Schachspiels," "A Collection of Chess Problems," "Studies and Endings," "A Short Synopsis of the Openings," and, jointly with Herr Dufresne, the "Grosses Handbuch des Schachspiels."

In the spring of 1871 he defeated Herr Anderssen in a match played at Berlin, and in 1872 he came to London to take part in the British Chess Association tournament of that year. In that joust he gained only the third prize; he was soon afterwards defeated in a short match with Herr Steinitz, won the second prize in the handicap tourney at the City Club, and in the Divan tourney of 1876 he was second to Mr. Blackburne. In the year 1875, however, he won a well-fought match against Mr. Potter, scoring four to two and eight drawn games. In a tourney held at Leipsic last year, under the auspices of the West German Chess Association, he gained the third prize, after a tie with Herr Anderssen for the second.

During his residence in this country Herr Zukertort has frequently performed the marvellous feat of conducting a large number of games simultaneously without seeing the boards and pieces, and he has contributed to several chess periodicals articles upon the openings as well as learned annotations upon the games of contemporary players.

The portrait is from a photograph by Mr. A. E. Fradelle, of Regent-street.

THE SHIRÉ AND LAKE NYASSA.

We present another of the sketches, by Mr. H. Thelwall, illustrating the scenery and appearance of the native tribes on the Shiré river, which is the outlet from Lake Nyassa to the Delta of the Zambesi, on the Mozambique coast of East Africa. It will be remembered that, three or four years ago, the Foreign Missions Committee of the Free Church of Scotland resolved to establish a missionary station on Lake Nyassa, to be named "Livingstonia," after the discoverer and explorer of the lake. The appointed leader of the expedition for this purpose was Mr. E. D. Young, R.N., who commanded the "Livingstone Search Expedition" in that region. The Scottish Free Church Mission first party, under Mr. Young's leadership, went out in May, 1875, taking with them a small steamer, in portable



HERR ZUKERTORT, THE CHAMPION CHESS-PLAYER.

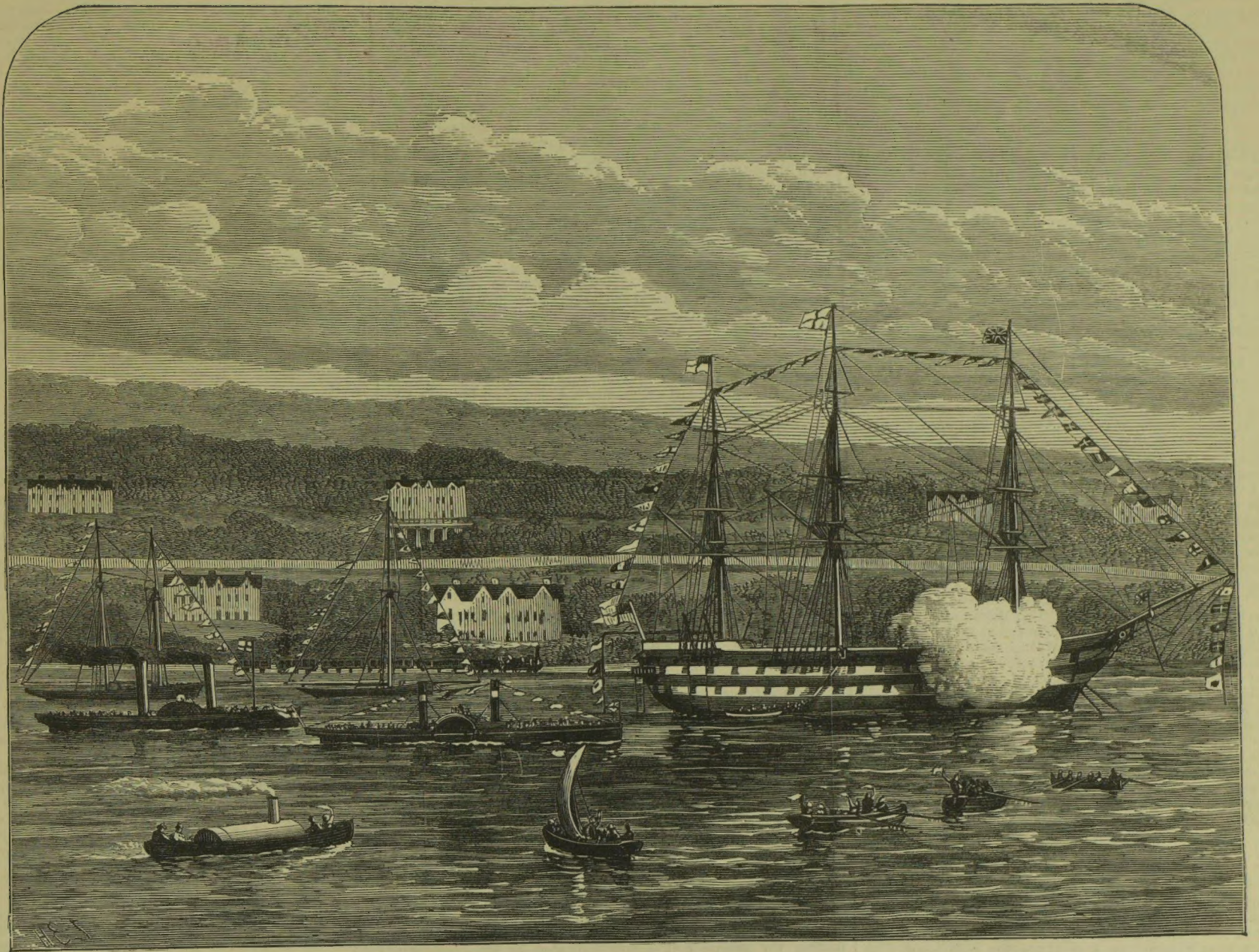
pieces, to be called the Ilala, after the place where Livingstone died. At the Kongoni mouth of the Zambesi these pieces, with the cheerfully proffered assistance of the natives, were put together, and the mission party steamed up through the malarious regions of the lower Zambesi and Shiré to the Murchison cataracts. There the steamer had again to be taken in pieces and carried up the rugged heights, a distance of fifty or sixty miles, by 700 natives, to a point beyond the cataracts, about 1800 ft. above the sea. The pieces having been again put together, the mission party steamed up the river for upwards of a hundred miles, and thus entered the great lake, with the British flag gaily streaming in the breeze, about the middle of October, to the amazement and delight of the natives. Since then the mission settlement of "Livingstonia" has been established on the promontory of Cape Maclear, at the southern extremity of the lake; while the lake itself has been circumnavigated, the principal localities along its magnificent mountainous shores

minutely surveyed, and friendly relationships formed with some of the leading native chiefs. In May, 1876, a second Free Church party, under the Rev. Dr. Black, was organised and sent out, accompanied by Mr. Thelwall, in the interests of art and natural science. At Port Elizabeth, Algoa Bay, these were joined by Dr. Stewart, of Lovedale, South Africa, who by pre-arrangement assumed the headship of the different parties combined, with the view of conducting them, under his experienced leadership, to their destination. This, after encountering and overcoming many difficulties by the way, he was enabled successfully to accomplish before the end of October that year. After all matters were adjusted and needful arrangements completed between Dr. Stewart and Mr. Young, the latter resigned his arduous and responsible charge into the hands of the former, and returned home. In the same year Livingstonia was visited by Mr. H. B. Cotterill, son of the Bishop of Edinburgh, whose special object was to check the internal slave trade by opening up legitimate and useful commerce with the natives. He was joined by the late Captain Elton, British Vice-Consul at Mozambique, who accompanied him in a journey overland from the north end of Lake Nyassa to reach the seacoast opposite Zanzibar; but Captain Elton was unfortunately taken ill, from exposure to wet and extreme fatigue, and died on the way. Mr. Cotterill succeeded in reaching Zanzibar after a most arduous journey of four months and a half. He gave an interesting account of his travels in a lecture to the Royal Geographical Society about six months ago. Mr. E. D. Young's narrative, entitled "The Nyassa Mission," was published last year.

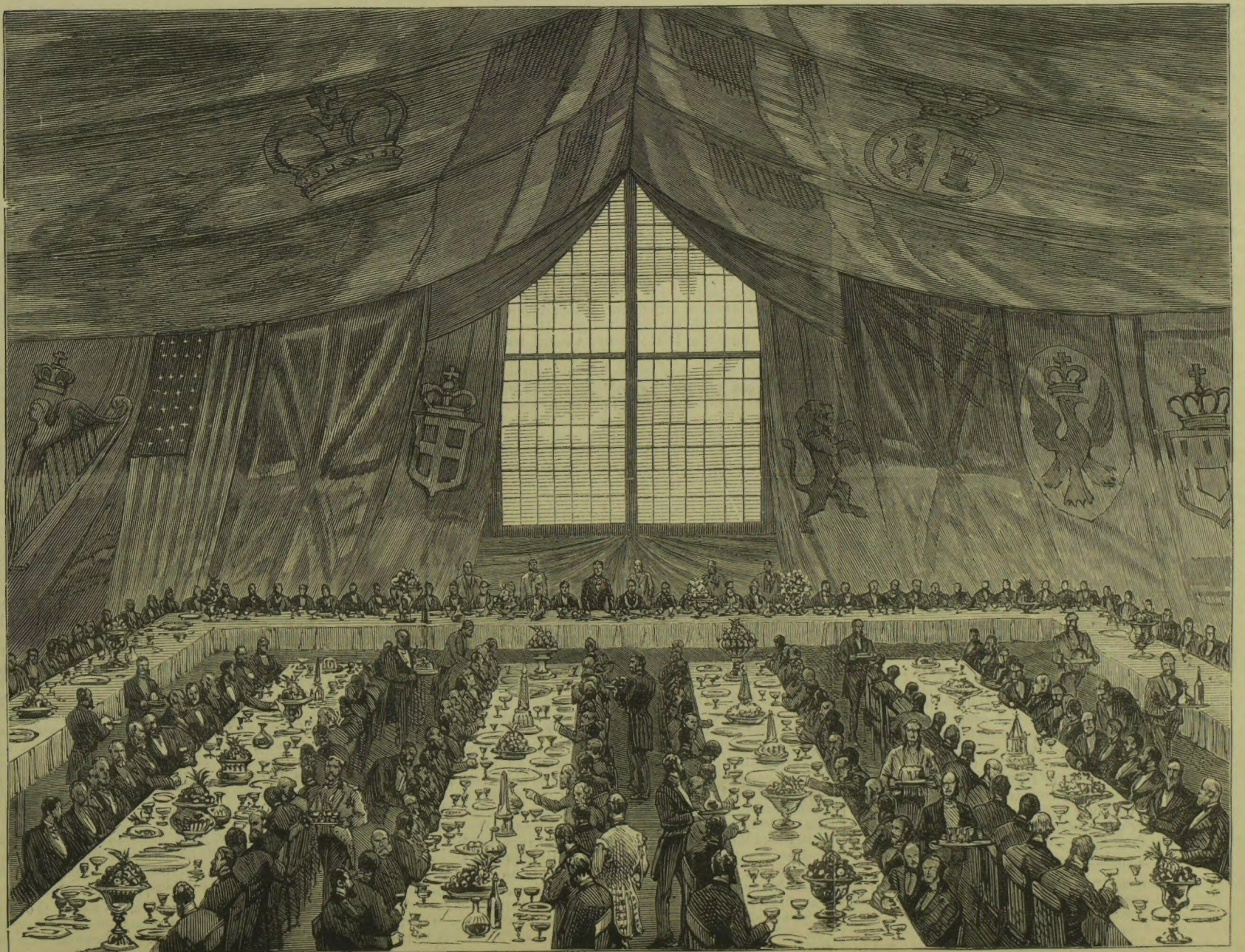
A letter from Dr. Stewart conveys some interesting information. He describes a visit paid to Mapunda, the most powerful chief on the Upper Shiré. Dr. Stewart says:—"I found Mapunda a younger man than I expected, perhaps about forty. He was exceedingly friendly, but not quite sober, though it was only the third hour of the afternoon. He is, like many other African chiefs, a great beer-drinker. What disappointed me most in my visit to him was the many traces of Arab influence and Arab civilisation, such as it is. We cannot wonder that he has taken what they have brought, as it was better than anything he had. They have been his teachers; and so much the greater pity. He might ask why we have been so long in coming. There were several good, large, square houses in the village. His own house had high doors, the posts and lintels of which were carved with that debased style of ornament common everywhere among the Arabs. Degraded and very ugly negroes from the coast, with small straw fezes stuck on the crowns of their badly-shapen heads, and wearing greasy Arab dresses, were lounging about the entrance to Mapunda's house. They carried old flint muskets, the barrels of which were polished as bright as abundance of grease and much rubbing could make them; and they comported themselves with the air of armed men of a higher caste than those about them. There were many good faces in the crowd of villagers who stood and squatted round about us that they might stare to the



MANGANJA VILLAGE ON THE SHIRÉ, AFRICA.



H.M.S. REVENGE AT QUEENSTOWN, FIRING A ROYAL SALUTE FOR THE LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.



BREAKFAST GIVEN BY THE MAYOR OF CORK TO THE LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

full at their new visitors. I noticed also that the nose-ring or button peculiar to the Hindoo women was beginning to be worn, too, by the women here. This is new on the Shire, and our Arab friends must have introduced it also. I was not much gratified with the result of our visit; but it would be wrong to represent Mapunda as otherwise than very friendly to us at present, despite, no doubt, of much which the dealers in flesh and blood must say to prejudice him against us. He is said to have been a heavy loser by the sort of half treaty or understanding between him and us that he will not sell slaves or allow them to pass the ferry close below his village."

THE LORD LIEUTENANT AT CORK.

The visit of the Duke of Marlborough, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, accompanied by the Duchess of Marlborough, to Cork and Queenstown, affords subjects for two illustrations. His Excellency and her Grace arrived on Monday week, and were received by the Mayor of Cork, Mr. V. Gregg, and the other members and officers of the Corporation, with the customary honours due to the representative of Royalty. They went on to Bandon, where they were the guests of the Earl and Countess of Bandon, with a large party of distinguished friends. Next day they returned to inspect the public schools, hospitals, and charitable institutions of Cork, and in the afternoon went down the river, in a steam-boat named the City of Cork, accompanied by the Mayor, and by Lord Bandon, Lord Doneraile, and others, to the harbour and seaport town of Queenstown, formerly called Cove. At Haulbowline they were met by the Queenstown Commissioners, on board a steam-tug, and Mr. J. W. Scott, the chairman of that body, presented an address of welcome, after which they proceeded down the harbour. At Passage and on passing the guardship, H.M.S. Revenge, the Lord Lieutenant received the Royal salute. The steamer then passed up the Carrigaline river, a district which for its beautiful scenery deserves to be more widely known than it is. Returning to Haulbowline, the Viceregal party and excursionists were met by a guard of honour formed of military and police. Shortly after the company, with appetites sharpened by the fresh air, sat down to a sumptuous déjeuner, which was laid out in a large temporary pavilion on the island. The interior of the structure was decorated with flags and evergreens, and presented a very pleasing appearance. The Mayor of Cork, who was the host upon this occasion, presided at table, having at his right and left hand the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, with the Mayoress, the Duke and Duchess of Leinster, the Earl and Countess of Bandon, Lord and Lady Carysfort, Lady Doneraile, and others of the Irish aristocracy: there were two or three hundred gentlemen besides. The health of the Lord Lieutenant, after that of the Queen and Royal family, was cordially responded to, and his Excellency returned thanks in a speech expressing his warm interest in the prosperity of Cork and of all Ireland. The Viceregal party returned to Queenstown in a steam-launch, on their way to Bandon. They have since visited Limerick and other places in the South of Ireland, and everywhere had a friendly reception.

GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVEL.

The very useful series of volumes published by Mr. Edward Stanford, of Charing-cross, entitled the "Compendium of Geography and Travel," was noticed by us on a former occasion. It is based on a German work of standard repute, "Die Erde und Ihre Völker," by Von Hellwald, each portion of which, corresponding to one of the main divisions of the globe, Europe, Asia, Africa, North America, Central and South America, and Australasia, is revised and completed by an English editor specially conversant with its subject. These editors are Professor Ramsay, the eminent official geologist, Colonel Henry Yule, Mr. Keith Johnston, Professor F. V. Hayden, of the United States' Survey, and two distinguished travellers and naturalists, Mr. H. W. Bates and Mr. Alfred Wallace. We have already commended the volume relating to Africa, edited by Mr. Keith Johnston; and in the present instance, having before us *Central America, the West Indies, and South America*, we must renew our testimony in favour of the series. This volume is adapted to the most recent and accurate knowledge by Mr. H. W. Bates, author of "The Naturalist on the River Amazons," but the portion taken from Von Hellwald is translated by Mr. A. H. Keane, who has also supplied an ethnological appendix, with copious details of the native races and languages. The sections relating to natural history, and the distribution of the fauna and flora of every region, have been entirely recast by Mr. Bates; and he has introduced much new matter into the description of those parts of South America which were explored by himself. As for the general plan of this treatise, it falls into the threefold division of Central America, the West India Islands, and South America. The first-named part, including Mexico, the peninsula of Yucatan and Belize, Honduras, Guatemala, San Salvador, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica, occupies 140 pages of concise description. In each case it sets forth with methodical clearness and exactness all that the general reader, using the book for reference in the manner of a geographical encyclopedia, is likely to want to know. The same convenience and completeness of arrangement prevails in the second part, comprising "the Great Antilles"—namely, Cuba, Jamaica, Hayti, and Porto Rico; and the Lesser Antilles, being the Leeward and the Windward Isles, with Barbadoes and Trinidad. The third part, occupying nearly 250 pages, is a very thorough and systematic account of South America, nearly one hundred pages being devoted to the main physical features of that vast continental peninsula, as a whole, delineating each of its grand natural regions, with their vegetation and animal races; the remaining space being filled with special descriptions of Venezuela, Colombia, and Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, and Chile, the River Plate, Paraguay and Uruguay, the Empire of Brazil, and the British, French, and Dutch provinces of Guiana. The compact disposal of the matter, and a concise descriptive style, with the suppression of abstract discussions, allow the editor to set forth all that is useful or helpful towards correct views of the several countries and their inhabitants, and of their relations to each other. The judgment and memory are greatly assisted by this strict observance of due proportion in the amount of details permitted to respective sections of the work. A dozen coloured maps, designed precisely to show what is mentioned in the text, and placed exactly where they are wanted, are furnished to each volume, besides a couple of hundred wood engravings, views of scenery, of towns or buildings, costume figures of people, or illustrations of their manners and habits. We have great satisfaction in heartily recommending this excellent work to public favour.

At the opening ceremony of the Silverhill Church Schools, Hastings, yesterday week, Mr. T. Brassey, M.P., spoke upon the advantages of education, in the course of which he said that he was rejoiced to see in Hastings that the voluntary system and the school-board education principle went hand in hand, for he felt that each in its way fulfilled its own mission.

TOURISTS' GUIDE-BOOKS.

The series of *Practical Guides*, by Mr. Henry Irwin Jenkinson, to the most interesting districts of Great Britain, which have been published by Mr. E. Stanford, of Charing-cross, are very superior to any previous works of this kind. Those hitherto produced are the Guides to the English Lake District, to the Isle of Man, to the Isle of Wight, to Carlisle, Gilsland, and the Roman Wall across Northumberland; and to these is now added the *Practical Guide to North Wales*. Mr. Jenkinson, who is an ardent and experienced tourist, residing at Keswick, personally visits every place to be mentioned in his books, and notes down his memoranda on the spot. He afterwards submits for revision, whenever he can, every passage of local description and history to the most competent authorities in each district; and he frankly invites his readers to correct, for the future editions, any errors or omissions they may perceive. A literary work of topographical research, it may almost be said, of exploration, has seldom been performed with more conscientious diligence. We have had occasion, in certain rambles of our own, carrying one of these "Practical Guides" in our pocket, to rejoice in the accuracy and completeness of Mr. Jenkinson's labours; and this Guide to North Wales, tested by our recollection of the localities we have visited, is as good as any of the preceding volumes. There is an entire absence of the tedious declamatory eulogies of scenery, and vague panegyric of romantic historical traditions, which are met with in the class of Guide-books compiled some twenty years ago. Exactness and minuteness of detail, with regard to all the features of each place, noticing every object, either close by or in the distant views, that would strike the observant eye in a walk or ride along the prescribed road, makes this book a most useful companion. If we take, for example, the walk from Dolgelley by the Foxes' Path to the ascent of Cader Idris, where we once happened to lose our way, Mr. Jenkinson is now ready to give us the most precise directions. "The path," says he, "descends a few feet and crosses a wall and rill. Avoiding a bridge which spans a streamlet and leads to a slate quarry, wind to the left and pass through a gate close by some sheep-cotes and the remains of an outbuilding. The open fell is now entered, with rocky hillocks close by on the left. A strip of the sea appears in the direction of Barmouth, and the distant summit of Snowdon is seen. When over a little heath-clad ground, the last wall is passed through at a gate, and a few yards farther a rivulet is crossed, and then a second stream, just where it issues from Llyn Gafr, a small, uninteresting tarn, half covered with weeds. A steep climb has now to be made up a grassy slope to Llyn-y-Gader." We perfectly well remember, a few summers ago, visiting this spot and observing all these details. At that time we had with us Cathall's "Guide through North Wales," published in 1860, which contains three pages of general description of Cader Idris, with the adjacent heights of Mynydd Moel and Mynydd Gader, the Foxes' Path between them, and Llyn Gwernan below them, on the road from Dolgelley. But all it tells us of the path we then sought is this:—"The ascent from Dolgelley follows the high road to Towy for two miles, where it reaches Llyn Gwernan, and a course is then taken across the lower part of Mynydd Gader, direct to Llyn Gafr, and from thence to Llyn-y-Gader, above which the track to the summit slopes upwards over a bank of broken rubble." These directions, in the excursion to which we refer, proved quite unavailing, and so much time was lost in getting to the foot of the Foxes' Path, which was only done, after all, through finding the precise course now indicated by Mr. Jenkinson, that it became too late for the ascent of the mountain that day. So much by way of personal testimony; but the merits of his work, in respect to fulness and correctness of information, and clearness of arrangement, will be readily acknowledged. He divides the perambulation of North Wales into eight sections, named from the headquarters of each, Chester, Llandudno, Bettws-y-Coed, Snowdon, Dolgelley, Bala, Llangollen, and Aberystwyth, each complete in itself. Brief essays on the history, geology, botany, and mineralogy of North Wales, with a list and interpretation of the Welsh names of places, a catalogue of the mountains, lakes, and tarns, and instructions for angling, form part of the volume. It is furnished with a very good map, on the scale of four miles to the inch, and with an outline railway map, which serves for an index to the Ordnance Survey.

The small books, in flexible but durable binding, likewise published by Mr. Stanford, entitled the *Tourist's Guide* to each county of England, or division of a larger county, deserve not less commendation. Every one of these neat little volumes bears on its cover and titlepage the name of a trustworthy author. *South Devon* is described by Mr. R. N. Worth, who has written guide-books and histories of Plymouth, Devonport, and Falmouth. Its plan is to give, first, a general description; next, a variety of excursions, by railway, from Exeter, Newton Abbot, and Totnes; thirdly, river trips up the Tamar and the Dart; lastly, several road rambles over Dartmoor, also from Plymouth to Dartmouth, to Modbury, Kingsbridge, and other places in the southerly peninsula of "sunny Devon moist with rills." A map, of course, is inserted in this and every other volume. The *Tourist's Guide to Cornwall*, by Mr. Walter H. Tregellas, chief draughtsman of the War Office, also recognised as an archaeologist and writer on geography, differs from and somewhat excels the other handbooks of this convenient series. It contains, besides the "Itinerary," concise and distinct reports upon the geology and physical geography, the climate, the people, the history, the ancient language, the local antiquities, the mines, the fisheries, and all the statistics of Cornwall. The name of Tregellas is a sufficient token that the writer is thoroughly familiar with his subject; it is, indeed, a name already known to literary students of Cornish legendary lore. The Itinerary, constituting two thirds of the thin volume, proceeds westward from the Tamar at Saltash to Liskeard, Bodmin, Truro, Falmouth, Helston, Penzance, and the Land's End, with a separate trip to the Scilly Isles; after which it returns along the north coast by St. Ives, Camberne, and Redruth, St. Columb, Padstow, Camelford and Tintagel (lingering awhile about the grand cliffs and Castle ruins there), to Bude and Stratton, finishing at Launceston. This is a most interesting tour for one week, and it may be undertaken much later in the autumn than a tour in any other part of England. Even the first week in November, if one's holiday comes so late, will be found very enjoyable in Cornwall, allowing for the shortness of the days. We next take up Stanford's *Tourist's Guide to the North and East Ridings of Yorkshire*, which is compiled by Mr. G. Phillips Bevan, following one of the *West Riding*, already published. The noble features of North Yorkshire scenery, the bold hills and dales of its gradual slope from the lofty region of Westmoreland, such as Teesdale, Swaledale, and Ureale, not to mention Wharfedale, in the West Riding, the fine country about Knaresborough, Harrogate, and Ripon, Fountains Abbey and Rievaulx, and other places of interest, are most refreshing to the visitor from town. Mr. Bevan's assistance will be acceptable to many such tourists. Equal merit belongs to the *Guide to Derbyshire*, by Mr. J. Charles Cox, another of Stanford's new series, in which is to be found all needful

detail of the towns and villages, the halls and palatial mansions, the rivers, streams, rocks, and tors of that midland county, with its romantic Dovedale, its Peak, its Chatsworth, and Haddon Hall.

But, leaving here the examination of ordinary guide-books, we take occasion to notice a book of more original character, *On Foot Through the Peak*; or, "A Summer Saunter among the Hills and Dales of Derbyshire," by Mr. James Croston (published by John Heywood, Manchester, and by Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.). It may be read with advantage before or after an excursion to the highland northern part of that county, which is as good as any place in the United Kingdom for one seeking to get rid of those city nuisances called business, society, and entertainment, that wear out our lives in the slavery of civilisation. The attractions of Buxton and Matlock for invalids who would keep in the fashion have long been practically acknowledged; and it has been considered well worth while to see the natural curiosities of the limestone caverns, not only there but in the neighbourhood of Castleton, where they are far more wonderfully revealed. All these objects of interest and a great deal besides will be found amply described in Mr. James Croston's pleasant work; but the account of his sensations at escaping from Manchester to the moorland road beyond Chapel-en-le-Frith, leading by Bowden Edge, Mam Tor, and the Winnats into the heart of the High Peak district, has our most cordial sympathy. We are beginning to dread the picturesque as a sort of Great Exhibition, which means a vulgar fuss and bustle; it is some consolation to hear of quiet walks in the north of Derbyshire.

For the benefit of Londoners who cannot leave home a few days we would suggest that the Home Counties, within an hour's railway journey, afford much delightful rurality; and whichever line be chosen, north or south, east or west, at a distance of twelve or twenty miles from St. Paul's, there is some piece of really beautiful country, to be enjoyed and admired. Hertfordshire on the one hand, West Kent on the other, have such charms as cannot be excelled by anything within a rather long journey. Mr. Stanford has provided a corresponding hand-book, called *Round About London*, by a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, which is just the help required. It comprises "every place of interest within a circuit of twelve miles from the General Post Office, exclusive of those which are within a circle of four miles round Charing-cross;" but the map extends from beyond Watford, in one direction, down to near Shoreham, in the other, and from Epping down to Epsom. The places are alphabetically arranged, not as in a guide-book, along the roads. By dint of extreme conciseness of statement, a large quantity of topographical information is packed into this little pocket volume, and the distances and routes are carefully specified. For deliberate study at home, we must again recommend the excellent *Handbook of the Environs of London*, by Mr. James Thorne, F.S.A., which Mr. Murray published, in two volumes, the year before last. This is a more important work, of greater historical and literary merit, and worth its place on library shelves. Its range is twenty miles round London, but excluding, as in the small book just noticed, all within four miles, as properly belonging to town. The names of places are given alphabetically, and include, of course, a great many more than those described in the abridged work, "Round About London," with much fuller accounts of their history and present condition. We may here say another word, also, for Mr. Louis Jennings's interesting volume, *Field Paths and Green Lanes* (Murray), in which he narrates above twenty agreeable walks, chiefly in Surrey and Sussex, with plenty of lively anecdotes, passages of roadside or tap-room talk with natives or fellow-travellers, and good-natured reflections of his own. It takes more than one day, suppose we say, the Saturday and Sunday, to manage these expeditions over the Downs, into the pleasant Weald of southern England; but you return to your work on Monday morning all the better in health and spirits. Before dismissing the review of these books of home travel, we have to notice the series, in four parts, of *British High Roads, Arranged for the Use of Tourists* (Linsley Brothers). This is a guide-book specially designed for people who travel, either on foot, on horseback, on a bicycle, or by fancy stage-coaches where they exist, or in a private phaeton, like Titania and her husband, with her sister Bell and the Prussian Lieutenant, in Mr. W. Black's delightful story, along the old turnpike roads. We have only seen the first part, which comprises the north and north-eastern routes, to Edinburgh, and to Hull, Whitby, and Scarborough; but it seems well calculated to serve its purpose. Some of the pages contain small maps of sections of the road, showing the places close by the roadside.

Having thus endeavoured to do justice to some of the guide-books for our own country, we now observe that Mr. C. B. Black has just brought out a second edition of one of his very complete and serviceable Continental Guides: that to the *South of France, and Part of Italy and Spain* (A. and C. Black, Edinburgh). He divides France beyond the Loire into an eastern and a western half; and he adds to the eastern half the Genoese Riviera, with Spezia, Lucca, Pisa, and Florence; while to the western half he annexes, beyond the Pyrenees, a run across Castile, from Burgos and Valladolid to Madrid and to Malaga. This seems practicable enough, without going too much out of the way, just as a visit to Milan, Verona, and Venice can easily be joined with a tour in Switzerland and the Tyrol. The volume is well furnished with maps and plans. *Baedeker's* Leipzig Handbooks for English travellers, which should have almost beaten Murray's out of the field, do not require any further general commendation. The one for "Switzerland, and the Adjacent Portions of Italy, Savoy, and the Tyrol," published last year, being the seventh edition, and then modelled anew, is still perfectly available, and it is the best Swiss Guide now extant. There is now, moreover, a *Baedeker's Syria and Palestine*, but this is not the time of year for travels in that direction; and *Baedeker's Handbook for London* will likewise do for next season. An excellent German *Guide to the Upper Engadine*, by M. Caviezol, has been translated into our language, and published by Mr. Stanford. It will be very useful to all those of our countrymen and countrywomen who seek repose and health at St. Moritz or Pontresina, places now in great favour during the summer months. The *Visitor's Guide to Cannes and its Vicinity* (Stanford, publisher), written by F. M. S. at Cannes, may be consulted on the approach of winter. So there is an abundance of literary advisers and instructors upon the important question, "Where shall we go?" and we hope nobody will be very much disappointed.

The widow of Mr. Alex. Moore, late Chief Constructor of the Navy at Devonport, has been granted £300 from the special service and Royal bounty funds in recognition of the valuable services rendered by Mr. Moore during a long series of years.

A fire brigade display and fête, in which the Brighton and several other corps took part, was held on Monday at the Swiss Gardens, Shoreham. The Brighton Brigade, who were allowed six minutes in consequence of using a large engine, won the whole of the three local competitions.

OBITUARY.

THE EARL OF LAUDERDALE.

The Right Hon. Sir Thomas Maitland, Earl of Lauderdale, Viscount of Lauderdale and Maitland, and Baron of Thirlestane and Bolton, in the Peerage of Scotland, a Baronet of Nova Scotia, G.C.B., and Knight of King Charles III. of Spain, Admiral of the Fleet, and late Principal Naval A.D.C. to the Queen, died on the 31st ult., at Thirlestane Castle, Berwickshire. His Lordship was a representative peer and Hereditary Standard Bearer of Scotland. He was born, Feb. 3, 1803, the son of General the Hon. William Mordaunt Maitland, by his first wife, Mary, daughter of the Rev. Richard Orpen, of Killowen, and widow of John Travers, Esq., of Fir Grove, in the county of Cork, and succeeded to the peerage at the death of his cousin, Anthony, tenth Earl, Admiral R.N., G.C.B., and G.C.M.G. The nobleman whose death we record entered the Navy in 1816, attained the rank of Admiral in 1868, and that of Admiral of the Fleet very recently. He commanded H.M.S. Tweed on the coast of Spain during the Civil War 1836-7, for a period of thirty years was on active service in various parts of the globe, and from 1860 to 1863 was in command of the Pacific Squadron. His Lordship married, in 1828, Amelia, third daughter of William Young, Esq., of Rio de Janeiro, and leaves an only surviving child, Mary Jane, wife of Lord Brabazon, only son of the present Earl of Meath. The succession consequently devolves on the late Earl's kinsman, Charles Barclay Maitland, Esq., now twelfth Earl of Lauderdale.

MR. GEORGE PAYNE.

George Payne, Esq., late of Sulby Hall, Northamptonshire, D.L., so well known on the turf, died, after a long illness, on the 2nd inst. He was born April 3, 1804, the eldest son of the late George Payne, Esq., of Sulby Hall, by Mary Eleanor, his wife, second daughter of Ralph William Grey, Esq., of Backworth House, Northumberland, and was grandson of René Payne, Esq., an eminent banker, of London, of the firm of Smith, Payne, and Co. Mr. Payne served the office of High Sheriff of Northamptonshire in 1826.

MR. CLIFFE, OF BELLEVUE.

Anthony Cliffe, Esq., of Bellevue, in the county of Wexford, one of the chief landed gentlemen in that county and High Sheriff in 1823, died on the 27th ult. at Montagu-square, aged seventy-eight. He was last surviving son of Major Anthony Cliffe, of New Ross, by Frances, his wife, second daughter of Colonel Joseph Deane, of Terenure, in the county of Dublin, and represented a family that was established in Ireland by John Cliffe, of Westminster, Secretary-at-War of the Army sent by the Parliament to that country in 1649, under the command of Cromwell. He married, June 23, 1821, Isabella Frances, daughter of Charles Powell Leslie, Esq., of Glasgow, in the county of Monaghan, M.P., and by her (who died in 1873) had three sons and six daughters. The eldest of the former, Anthony John Cliffe, Esq., J.P. and D.L., is now of Bellevue.

Arthur White, Esq., F.G.S., F.R.G.S., barrister-at-law, on the 22nd ult., aged forty-eight.

The Rev. James Bedingfield, J.P., F.L.S., forty-five years Rector of Beddingfield, Suffolk, on the 22nd ult., aged sixty-nine.

Andrew Muskett Blomfield, Surgeon-Major Bombay Army, on the 30th ult., at 3, Verulam-buildings, aged forty-seven.

Richard Kepp, Esq., J.P., on the 30th ult., at Sussex-place, Regent's Park, aged eighty-nine.

Captain Francis Kellett Hawkins, son of late Major-General Hawkins, C.B., Bengal Army, on the 25th ult., aged forty-five.

Mr. C. H. Frewen, of Cold Overton Hall, Leicestershire, formerly M.P. for East Sussex, at the age of sixty-five.

Edward John Gayer, Surgeon-Major, Indian Army, and Professor of Anatomy, Medical College, Calcutta, on the 26th ult., at Calcutta, aged forty-four.

The Rev. William Gill, formerly missionary at Rarotonga, South Pacific, and nearly twelve years minister of Rectory-place Chapel, Woolwich, on the 14th ult., aged sixty-five.

Henrietta Weeks, Mrs. Wright, widow of the Rev. T. B. Wright, Vicar of Wraugh, Lincolnshire, and sister of the great Arctic navigator, Sir John Franklin and of Sir William Franklin, Judge of the Supreme Court, Madras, on the 21st ult., at Wraugh vicarage.

Lieutenant-General Richard King Clavell, Royal Marine Light Infantry, on the 1st inst., at Gosport, aged fifty-eight. On several occasions his name was honourably mentioned in despatches. He had received the medal, with clasps, for his services in the Black Sea; the fifth class of the order of the Medjidie, and the Turkish medal. For some years he was Colonel-Commandant of the Royal Marines at Portsmouth.

The Hon. William Powell Powell-Rodney, J.P. and D.L., on the 27th ult., at Llanvihangel Court, Monmouthshire, aged eighty-four. He was the eighth and youngest son of George, second Lord Rodney (son of the great naval commander), by Anne, his wife, daughter and co-heir of the Right Hon. Thomas Harley, and was brother of the third, fourth, and fifth Lord Rodney. He served as High Sheriff in the county of Monmouth in 1860.

Jane, relict of the Rev. Cecil Crampton, Rector of Killucan, in the county of Westmeath, at Kingstown, Dublin, on Aug. 31, aged ninety-one. Mrs. Crampton was fifth daughter of Sir George Ribton, Bart., of Woodbrook, in the county of Dublin. Her brother Sir John (who predeceased her in 1877) served throughout the Peninsular War, in the Rifle Brigade, and was four times wounded. Three of her sisters were married—Louisa, first to Robert Carton, and secondly to Robert Reid, Esqrs.; Georgina, to John Ferguson, Esq., heir to his cousin, Sir Robert Ferguson, Bart.; and Sophia, to the Hon. and Very Rev. Dean Gore, son of Arthur, Earl of Arran. The Rev. Cecil Crampton (a first cousin of Sir Philip, Bart., Surgeon-General to her Majesty in Ireland) was a brother of the late Right Hon. Judge Crampton, and grandson of the Rev. John Crampton, Archdeacon of Tuam, and Charlotte, his wife, daughter of F. Twisleton, Esq., of Broughton Castle, Oxon; her nephew, Thomas Twisleton, having succeeded to the Barony of Saye and Sele through the female line in 1781.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

F O N H (Liverpool).—We read your letter with great interest and shall be glad to aid you in your efforts in problem composition. You shall have a report on those submitted next week.

G R T (Highgate).—The diagram must be incorrect, inasmuch as both Kings are in check. The key-move to the solution of the Indian Problem is 1. B to Q B sq.

X Y Z.—It may be taken as a general rule that the use of one piece, no matter what its power may be, is better art in the construction of a chess problem than two or more pieces or Pawns. Your proposed emendation would not improve No. 1801.

P W (Bedford).—You are very wide of the mark as regards both Nos. 1799 and 1800.

J S W (Paul's-alley).—(1). At the commencement of a game each player should have a white square at the right-hand corner of the board. (2). In the "Staunton" chessmen the King is the largest piece. There may be other fashions.

T F H (Slabb's Hotel).—All correct solutions are acknowledged, but in the mass of correspondence received for this department we cannot collect individual names. Your proposed solution of No. 1801 will not hold water.

Dr W (Clay-cross).—We have acknowledged your first card, which correctly described Problem No. 1801. Where is the mate if, in reply to 1. Q to Kt3rd (ch) Black plays 1. K to Q 6th? You do not mean 2. B to Kt3rd, leaving the Kt en prise?

C E M (Kensington).—Your examination of No. 1800 must have been superficial. See the solution below.

EAST MARDEN.—It is not to say "often," it is invariably so; but it is equally true that first-rate players are second-rate problem composers. To excel in either requires leisure as well as aptitude, and the two essentials are rarely found together in this age.

CEIPUS.—Thanks. We have forwarded your card to the author of 1799.

J W L L S (St. John, N.B.).—Altogether mistaken. Look again at No. 1797.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1799 received from E P Griffin and W Warren.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1800 received from Thorpe, Deansgate, CEIPUS, Emile Frau, C G Ellison, Belvedere, Tonks, Franklin Institute, M and G M B W, W Warren, An Old Hand, and A Seaside Party.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1801 received from J de Honsteyn, P le Page, W J Wilson, G H V, E H V, H R, C G Ellison, Okehampton, T R Judson, Owlet, jun., Borough (Shepherd's Bush), C E M, Barrows Edges, A R, Deangate, East Marden, Dr F St, C Goyett, T P F, A Wood, E P Valliamy, N Runtel, W S B, Pretextat, Senaj, J Noton (Claycross), Belvedere, R H Brooks, Tonks, Alpha, Minnie, C Meyer, M and G M B W, Woodfield, J Hunter, Copiapino, B Phelan, Rev T Smith, E L G, Thorpe, L Sharswood, T Edgar, C S Cox, N Brock, Leonora and Leon, Americanine, D Leslie, E Worsley, M Thayer, L of Truro, S R (Leeds), H Brewster, P Hampton, C Darragh, F W S, J S Wontone, R R ughed, Black Knight, J W Cooper, T Greenbank, E Lewis, S Adams, Triton, O Johnson, Dorothy, W Lee, E Worsley, W Franklin, M Meredith, C J G, St E, R Ingrassi, Joseph B, W Warren, and An Old Hand.

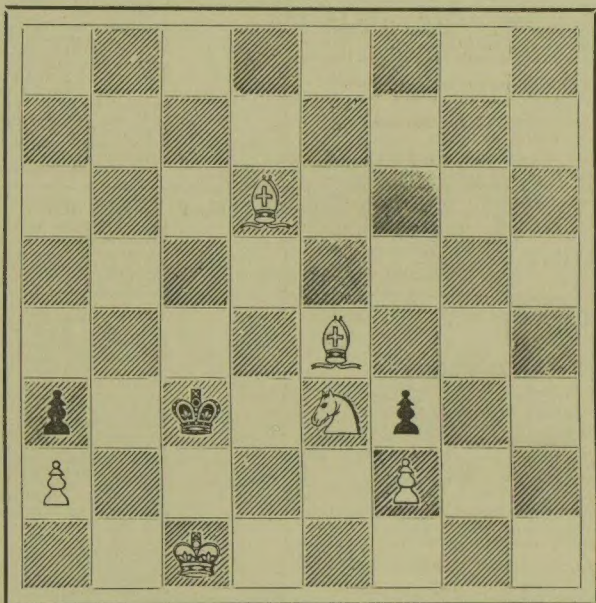
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1800.

WHITE. BLACK.
1. Kt to Q R 7th (dis ch) P to Q B 4th (dis ch)
2. B to B 4th (dis ch) B to Q 6th (dis ch)
3. Kt to K Kt 7th (dis ch)

PROBLEM No. 1803.

By A. WLADIMIROFF, Berlin.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN LONDON.

A Game played recently between Messrs. FISHER and MACDONNELL. (Scotch Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. F.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)	WHITE (Mr. F.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	he will secure a strong attack while the	adversary is pursuing "the exchange."
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	11. B to K Kt 5th	Q to Q 5th
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P	12. B takes R	Kt to B 5th
4. Kt takes P	B to B 4th	13. Q to Q 2nd	R takes B
5. Kt takes Kt	Q to B 3rd	14. Castles Q R	
6. P to K B 3rd		Of course he cannot take the Kt with	Queen, because of 14. Q to B 7th (ch) and
		15. B to K 5th	
		14.	Q to K 4th
		15. P to R 3rd	P to Q 4th
		16. Kt to Kt sq	B to B 5th
		17. Q to B 3rd	R takes B
		17. B to Q 5th seems also strong, but the	move in the text suffices.
		18. P takes R	Kt to K 7th (ch)
		19. K to B 2nd	Kt takes Q
		20. P takes Kt	B to R 7th
		21. P to Q 4th	B takes Kt (ch)
		22. K takes B	Q to K 3rd,

The best move here is 6. Q to K B 3rd.

6. Q P takes Kt

7. Kt to B 3rd

8. B to K 3rd

Somewhat accommodating, we are inclined to think, as it affords Black the opportunity of casting and bringing the Q R into play at once.

8. Castles

9. Q to K 2nd

10. P to K R 4th

The purport of White's last move was obvious enough, but Black perceives that and White resigned.

CHESS IN HUNGARY.

We are indebted to a correspondent at Buda-Pesth for the following amusing Games played at the chess club in that city between Herren BEER and A. STEIN.—(Evans's Gambit.)

WHITE (Herr B.)	BLACK (Herr S.)	WHITE (Herr B.)	BLACK (Herr S.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	9. P to K 5th	P to Q 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	10. P takes Kt	P takes B
3. B to B 4th	B to B 4th	11. P to Q 5th	Q takes P (B6th)
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes P	12. P takes Kt	Q takes R
5. P to B 3rd	B to B 4th	13. R to K sq (ch)	B to K 3rd
6. Castles	Kt to B 3rd	14. R takes B (ch)	P takes R
		If he had played 14. K to B sq, White	could continue with 15. Q to K 7th,
		winning easily, although not so quickly.	
		15. Q to K 7th (ch)	K to B sq
		16. B to R 3rd (ch)	K to Kt sq
		17. Q takes P. Checkmate.	

This is not a good defence after the Bishop has been played to the Bishop's file on the fifth move.

7. P to Q 4th

8. P takes P

P takes P

B to Kt 3rd

Another Game between the same players.—(Gioco Piano.)

WHITE (Herr S.)	BLACK (Herr B.)	WHITE (Herr T.)	BLACK (Herr B.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	13. P to Q 5th	Kt to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	14. B to Kt 3rd	B takes Kt
3. B to B 4th	B to B 4th	15. P takes B	Q to R 5th
4. P to B 3rd	B to K B 3rd	16. K to R sq	P to K B 4th
5. P to Q 4th	P takes P	17. Kt to Kt 3rd	Kt (from K 4th) to Q 6th
6. P takes P	B to Kt 5th (ch)		
7. B to Q 2nd	B takes B (ch)		
8. Q Kt takes B	P to Q 4th		
9. P takes P	K Kt takes P		
10. Castles	Castles		
11. Kt to K 4th			
12. R to Q B sq	B to Kt 5th		
	Kt to B 5th		

The correct style. Intending to play 13. Q to R 6th, when White would find it impossible to avoid both the mates with which he would then be threatened.

18. P to Q 6th (ch)

19. R takes P

Evidently overlooking the object of Black's seventeenth move.

19. Q to R 6th, and wins.

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

In the international match by correspondence between England and America, now in progress, the score stands as follows:—England: Messrs. Brewer, Copping, Monck, Nash, E. Palmer, J. T. Palmer, R. H. Philip, one game each, and J. Parker two games; total, nine. On the side of America the score is six games, being one each to the following players: Messrs. Atkinson, Davis, Ferek, Foster, Glout, and D. C. Rogers. It is expected that the match, the play in which has extended over the past two years, will be brought to a conclusion in the course of the next three months.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Aug. 16, 1876), with a codicil (dated Feb. 7, 1877) of the Right Hon. Georgiana Charlotte Mary, Baroness Dalling and Bulwer, late of Flemings Hotel, Clarges-street, who died on the 2nd ult. at Woodville, near Dover, was proved on the 22nd ult. by the Hon. and Very Rev. Gerald Wellesley and Lord Eustace Brownlow Henry Gascoyne Cecil, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. The testatrix bequeaths to Arthur Wellesley and to her nephew Gerald Wellesley £5000 each; between the five daughters of her late brother, William Henry George Wellesley, £3000; and legacies and bequests of jewellery to many relatives and friends. The residue of her estate she gives to the said Lord Eustace Cecil.

The will (dated June 25, 1872) with a codicil (dated Oct. 11, 1875) of Admiral Sir George Back, late of No. 109, Gloucester-place, Portman-square, who died on June 23 last, was proved on the 27th ult. by the Rev. Henry Back and the Rev. John Back, the nephews, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £50,000. The testator bequeaths to his brother, Charles Back, £5000; and legacies to nephews and nieces and other relatives, friends, and servants; £100 each to the Royal Naval School, New Cross, the Royal Naval Female School, Twickenham, the Royal National Life-Boat Institution, the Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Royal Benevolent Institution, and St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington; he gives £200, in addition, to the Royal National Life-Boat Institution, to be invested, and the income applied in providing a dinner annually for the crew of the Ramsgate life-boat; £100 to the Rector of the parish in which he shall be living and whose church he shall be in the habit of attending, to be distributed by him among the poor of the said parish; £600 to the Royal Geographical Society, the income to be paid annually to such scientific geographer or discoverer as the president and council of the society shall determine; he also leaves to the said society his portrait in oil by Brockendon. The plate presented to the deceased by the subscribers to the Arctic Land Discovery Fund, his case of medals, his Arctic medal, and the compass and small case of instruments presented to him by her Majesty the Queen when Princess Victoria and the late Duchess of Kent he gives to his nephew, the Rev. Henry Back. The residue of his property is to be divided between his said nephews, Henry and John.

The will (dated March 26, 1877) with two codicils (dated Aug. 9, 1877, and June 22, 1878) of the Rev. John Antrobus, late of The Cloisters, Westminster Abbey, who died on July 26 last, was proved on the 19th ult. by the Rev. Edmund Antrobus, the brother, the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testator leaves to his brother Edmund all his freehold, copyhold, and leasehold property at Acton, Middlesex, 1000 shares in the London and Blackwall Railway, and £400; to his cousin, William Rudd, £1050; to his nephew, Rodney Edward Munday, certain shares in the Gas Light and Coke Company; and there are some other bequests. The dividends and interest of the remainder of his investments are to be paid to his sister Charlotte for life; at her death two fifths of such investments are to go to his said nephew, Rodney Edward Munday, and one fifth each to his nieces, Mrs. Lindsay, Miss Munday, and Mrs. Johnstone.

The will (dated Jan. 6, 1878) of the Ven. Carew Anthony St. John Mildmay, Archdeacon of Essex, who died on July 14 last, at Homburg, was proved on the 17th ult. by Miss Caroline Eugenia St. John Mildmay, the daughter, and the Hon. Pascoe Charles Glyn, the son-in-law, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. All and everything he possesses, real and personal, he gives to his two daughters, Caroline Eugenia and Evelyn Mary.

The will (dated June 24, 1876) with a codicil (dated July 1 following) of Mrs. Lucy de Sainte Croix, late of Firkbank, Guildford, who died on July 27 last, was proved on the 17th ult. by Sir Philip Rose, Bart., and Philip Frederick Rose, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £20,000. After giving some legacies, the testatrix leaves the remainder of her property to her friend Lady Margaret Rose.

The will (dated June 4, 1867) of Mr. Thomas Percival, late of Stibington, Huntingdonshire, and of White's Club, St. James's, who died on July 12 last, was proved on the 22nd inst. by Mrs. Elizabeth Percival, the widow, the sole executrix, to whom he gives, devises, and bequeaths all his real and personal estate. The personality is sworn under £18,000.

The Very Rev. William Pakenham Walsh, Dean of Cashel, has been elected Bishop of Ossory in the room of Dr. Samuel Gregg, who resigned the bishopric on his election to the see of Cork. The Archbishop of Dublin presided at the election, which was held at St. Canice's Cathedral, Kilkenny.

Mrs. Girling, the head of the Shaker community in Hampshire, appeared before the Lymington district magistrates last Saturday on the adjourned summons for obstructing the highway at Hordle. The police reported that there was now no obstruction, the goods having been removed to one side of the road. The magistrates allowed a fortnight longer for the road to be cleared.

The delegates attending the meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce at Sheffield on Thursday week visited the Cyclops Works, where they saw an armour-plate rolled, and other processes of manufacture. They afterwards went to the cutlery establishment of Messrs. Rodgers. In the afternoon they were entertained at luncheon by the Cutlers' Company. Mr. Sampson Lloyd, M.P., and Mr. Barran, M.P., were among the speakers. In the evening the delegates were entertained by the Sheffield Chamber of Commerce, followed by a ball.—The meeting was brought to a close next day. There was an excursion to Chatsworth, the seat of the Duke of Devonshire; and the delegates were afterwards entertained at luncheon by the Sheffield Chamber of Commerce. Mr. S. S. Lloyd, M.P., in reply to the toast of "The Associated Chambers," spoke of the meeting as having been most successful, and said he hoped for good results from the resolutions that had been passed.

A correspondence which has taken place between Mr. Welsh, the Minister of the United States, and the Marquis of Salisbury respecting the prisoner Condon, now undergoing sentence of penal servitude, has been published. Mr. Welsh says the belief in the United States is that Condon, an ardent Irishman, who had served most honourably in the American War, was the victim of circumstances in his wrongdoing, and that, having been eleven years in prison, he has learned wisdom, and may well be restored to his family in the United States. The Marquis of Salisbury, in reply, says that her Majesty's Government have been strongly moved to look upon this application in the most favourable light, finding that it is one to which the President and Congress of the United States attach great importance, and are glad to be able to think that the time has arrived when the clemency of the Crown may be exercised. The remainder of the sentence on Condon is accordingly remitted, and also of that passed upon Melody, who was convicted for the same offence.

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COSTUMES FOR DINNER and EVENING DRESS,
in Grenadine, trimmed Satin and Silk,
a large variety, from 3s. to 7s. 6d.

COSTUMES IN BLACK BRUSSELS NET, at 29s. 6d.

COSTUMES IN BLACK GRENADINE, at 2 guineas.

COSTUMES IN WHITE MUSLIN FOR GARDEN PARTIES,
at 25s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. guineas, with Material for Bodice.

COSTUMES IN WHITE CAMBRIC FOR MORNING DRESS
at 15s. 6d. to 27s. 6d.

COSTUMES IN BLACK MATERIAL (New Summer Fabrics),
at 2 guineas, and up to 7 guineas.

Observe—The ONLY Address for the above is
PETER ROBINSON, of REGENT-STREET,
THE COURT and GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE.
Nos. 256 to 262.

FURS at SUMMER PRICES.
REAL RUSSIAN SEAL PALETOTS.
33 inches long 9s. 6d.
36 inches long 11s. 6d.
39 inches long 13 guineas.
New and Perfect Shapes,
and of the most enduring qualities.

NOTICE.—In reference to the above advertisements, it is important that letters should be clearly addressed to
256 to 262, REGENT-STREET.

THE LOUIS VELVETEEN.

The "Morning Post" of Aug. 15, 1878, says:—
Probably in no city in the world is all that pertains to dress and personal adornment submitted to a keener criticism than in Paris, which has long enjoyed the reputation of being the centre of fashion. One of the most recent examples of articles of attire of English manufacture satisfactorily passing such an ordeal is afforded by the favour with which the introduction of

THE LOUIS VELVETEEN
has been received in that city. This

BEAUTIFUL FABRIC,
which, in texture, appearance, and durability, bears the closest possible resemblance to the best Lyons Silk Velvet, has completely won the suffrages of the most severe PARISIAN critics, and deservedly so too. The Louis Velveteen, which is now universally sold, possesses several advantages over other Velveteens, amongst which may be specially mentioned that it neither changes colour, fades, cracks, nor spots with rain, one and all considerations of great importance. It is, moreover, dyed by a new process in the

FASHIONABLE PERMANENT ORIENTAL BLUE.

and made in various qualities and thicknesses suitable for either Millinery, Dressmaking, or Trimming purposes. With so many good points to recommend it, it is not surprising that the LOUIS VELVETEEN should have been largely imitated, a fact which has rendered it necessary to stamp it on the reverse side every seven yards with a Trade-Mark representing a Griffin's Head, and the motto, "Nos aspera juvant."

THE LOUIS VELVETEEN IS NOT DEARER THAN
INFERIOR DYES and MAKES.

BE CAREFUL TO SEE THE VELVETEEN BEARS THIS
TRADE-MARK.

Agents for Wholesale only—
J. H. FICKLE, 22, West Lyons-street, London;
WM. FIFE, 62, Glasford-street, Glasgow;
JOHN FREEMAN, 20, Wicklow-street, Dublin.

FOR ALL SEASONS and ALL CLIMATES.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE

ENGLISH and FOREIGN COURTS.

EGERTON BURNETT'S

WELLINGTON SERGES,

AND VARIOUS OTHER APPROVED WOOLLEN FABRICS.

EGERTON BURNETT has repeatedly had the honour of supplying "These Admirable Serges" to the ROYAL FAMILY, and executes Orders daily FROM ALL PARTS.

Neither rain nor salt water can affect their permanent dye. Prices from 1s. 2d. to the finest at 4s. 6d. per yard. PATTERNS BOOKS sent free by post and carriage paid to Bristol or London on parcels over 2s. GOODS PACKED FOR EXPORTATION.

A Special Strong Make for BOYS' and GENTLEMEN'S SUITS, 64 inches, from 3s. 6d. per yard.

EGERTON BURNETT,
SERGE WAREHOUSES,
WELLINGTON, SOMERSET.

IMPORTANT TO ALL,
ESPECIALLY TO CONSULS, SHIP CAPTAINS,
EMIGRANTS, and EUROPEANS GENERALLY,
who are visiting or residing in
HOT OR FOREIGN CLIMATES.

As a means of keeping the system clear, and thus taking away the groundwork of Malarious Diseases and all Liver Complaints, or as a Health-giving, Refreshing, Cooling and Invigorating Beverage, or as a Gentle Laxative and Tonic in the various forms of Indigestion, use

ENO'S FRUIT SALT
(PREPARED FROM SOUND RIPE FRUIT).

THE TOPIC OF TO-DAY.
THE OCCUPATION OF CYPRUS.
INCREASE OF FEVER at NICOSIA.

JEOPARDY OF LIFE.—GREAT

DANGER OF DELAY.
After suffering from FEVER FOUR TIMES, in each attack with very great severity—in fact, three of them have been more dangerous or critical—from a very extensive and careful observation, extending over a period of forty years, I am perfectly satisfied that "true cases" of fever is a disordered condition of the liver. The office of the liver is to cleanse the blood as a scavenger might sweep the streets. When the liver is not working properly a quantity of effete matter is left floating in the blood. Under these circumstances, should the poison germ of fever be absorbed then the disease results; on the contrary, anyone whose liver and other organs are in a normal condition may be subjected to precisely the same conditions as to contagious influences and yet escape the fever. This, I consider, explains the seeming mystery that some persons who are placed in circumstances peculiarly favourable for the development of fever, who, in fact, live in the very midst of it, escape unscathed. This being the case, the importance of KEEPING THE LIVER IN ORDER CANNOT BE OVER-ESTIMATED; and I have pleasure in directing attention to my FRUIT SALT, which, in the form of a pleasant beverage, will correct the action of the liver, and thus prevent the many distressing and dangerous SEQUENCES; not only as an efficient means of warding off fevers and malarious diseases, but as a REMEDY FOR and PREVENTIVE OF BILIOUS or SICK HEADACHES, CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, THIRST, ERRORS OF EATING and DRINKING, SKIN ERUPTIONS, GIDDINESS, HEARTBURN, &c. If its great value in keeping the body in health were UNIVERSALLY KNOWN, NO FAMILY WOULD BE WITHOUT A SUPPLY. In many forms of fever, or at the COMMENCEMENT of ANY FEVER, ENO'S FRUIT SALT ACTS as a SPECIFIC. No one can have a simpler or more efficient remedy; by its use the patient is THIRSTY OFF and the BLOOD RESTORED TO ITS HEALTHY CONDITION. I used my FRUIT SALT freely in my last attack of fever, and I have every reason to say it saved my life.
J. C. ENO, Hatcham Fruit Salt Works, S.E.

WHAT EVERYBODY SHOULD KNOW.

HOW IMPORTANT IT IS to every individual to have at hand some simple, effective, and palatable remedy, such as ENO'S FRUIT SALT, to check disease at its onset, is the time. With very little trouble you can change the course of the trickling mountain stream, but not the rolling river. It will defy all your tiny efforts. I feel I cannot sufficiently impress this important information upon the householders or Ship Captains, or Europeans generally who are visiting or residing in any hot or Foreign Climate. Whenever a change is contemplated likely to disturb the condition of health, let ENO'S FRUIT SALT be your companion, for, under any circumstances, its use is beneficial and never can do harm. When you feel out of sorts, yet unable to say why, frequently without any warning you are suddenly seized with lassitude, disinclination for bodily or mental exertion, loss of appetite, sickness, pain in the forehead, dull aching of back and limbs, coldness of the surface, and often shivering, &c., then your whole body is out of order, the spirit of danger has been kindled, but you do not know where it may end; it is a real necessity to have a simple remedy at hand, that will always answer the very best end, with a positive assurance of doing good in every case, and in no case any harm. The Pilot can steer and direct so as to bring the ship into safety, but he is not the raging storm. The common idea when not feeling well is—I will wait and see; perhaps I shall be better to-morrow; whereas, had a supply of ENO'S FRUIT SALT been at hand, and use made of it at the onset, all calamitous results might have been avoided. What dashes to the earth so many hopes, breaks so many sweet alliances, blasts so many auspicious enterprises as untimely death? It is not exaggeration, but simple fact, when I state that any little pecuniary benefit I may derive from the sale of this preparation is absolutely nothing as compared with the immense benefit by those who use it.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT
is particularly valuable. No traveller should leave home without a supply, for by its use the most dangerous forms of Fevers, Blood Poisons, &c., are Prevented and Cured. It is, in truth, a Family Medicine Chest in the simplest yet most potent form. Instead of being lowering to the system, this preparation is in the highest degree invigorating. Its effect in relieving thirst, giving tone to the system, and aiding digestion is most striking.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT (one of Nature's
own products) keeps the blood pure, and is thus itself one of the most valuable means of keeping the blood free from fevers and blood poisons, liver complaints, &c., ever discovered. As a means of preserving and restoring health it is unequalled; and it is, moreover, a pleasant, refreshing, and invigorating beverage. After a patient and careful observation of its effects when used, I have no hesitation in stating that if its great value in keeping the body healthy were universally known, not a household in the land would be without it, nor a single travelling trunk or portmanteau but would contain it.—J. C. ENO.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—IMPORTANT to

ALL TRAVELLERS.
"Please send me a dozen bottles of ENO'S FRUIT SALT. I have tried ENO'S FRUIT SALT in America, India, Egypt, and on the Continent for almost every complaint, fever included, with the most satisfactory results. I can strongly recommend it to all travellers. In fact, I am never without it. Yours, faithfully, AN ENGLISHMAN, F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S., &c., Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Government of India, June 26, 1878."

A BLESSING IN EVERY HOUSE.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.
A Lady writes:—"Everything, medicine or food, ceased to act properly for at least three months before I commenced taking it. The little food I could take generally punished me or returned. My life was one of great suffering, so that I must have succumbed before long. To me and our family it has been a great earthly blessing."

HOW TO AVOID THE INJURIOUS

EFFECTS OF STIMULANTS.—The present system of living—partaking of too rich foods, as pastry, saccharine and fatty substances, alcoholic drinks, and an insufficient amount of exercise—frequently deranges the liver. I would advise all bilious people, unless they are careful to keep the liver acting freely, to exercise great care in the use of alcoholic drinks, avoid sugar, and always dilute largely with water. Experience shows that porter, mild ales, port wine, dark sherries, sweet champagne, liqueurs, and brandies are all very apt to disagree; while light white wines, and gin or whisky largely diluted with soda-water, will be found the least objectionable. ENO'S FRUIT SALT is especially adapted for any constitutional weakness of the liver; it possesses the power of reparation when digestion has been disturbed or lost, and places the invalid on the right track to health. A word of warning is avoided by those who keep and use ENO'S FRUIT SALT; therefore no family should ever be without it.

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle and see the Capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS. Price 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.
FRUIT SALT WORKS, HATCHAM, LONDON, S.E.

WILLS' "There is no sweeter Tobacco comes from

Virginia, and no better brand than the "THREE CASTLES."—Vide "The Virginians."
"THREE CASTLES."
Sold only in Packets and Cigarettes, protected by the Name and Trade-Mark of W. D. and H. O. WILLS, Bristol and London.

PALOMINO. A Pure Spanish SHERRY
of dry character, produced from the finest grape in the Xerez district. Recommended with complete confidence. 30s. per dozen, railway carriage paid. Sole Importers, HENRY BRETT and CO., 26 and 27, High Holborn, W.C. Established 1826.

ORANGE CHAMPAGNE is a light, pleasant drink, made simply from Oranges. It is effervescent, but entirely free from spirit, and perfectly wholesome. Price 7s. per Dozen, Quarts 4s., Pints 2s., and Cases 1s. per Dozen until returned. Made only by CHAS. CODD and CO., 79, Copenhagen-street, London, N.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY.
THE CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKY.
Pure, mild, mellow, delicious, and most wholesome. Universally recommended by the medical profession. Dr. Hassall says:—"The whisky is so mellow and pure, well-matured, and of very excellent quality."—20, Great Titchfield-street, W.

ELLIS'S RUTHIN WATERS.

ELLIS'S PURE AERATED RUTHIN WATERS.

ELLIS'S RUTHIN WATERS.—Crystal Springs. "Absolutely Pure."—See analyses, sent free on application.

ELLIS'S RUTHIN WATERS.—Soda, Potass, Seltzer, Lemonade, and also Water without Alkali.

ELLIS'S RUTHIN WATERS.—For Gout, Lithia Water, and Lithia and Potass Water.

ELLIS'S RUTHIN WATERS.—Crystal Springs. Corks branded "R. Ellis and Son, Ruthin." Every label bears Trade Mark.

ELLIS'S RUTHIN WATERS.—Sold everywhere. Wholesale, R. Ellis and Son, Ruthin, North Wales. London Agents, W. BEST and SONS, Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square.

CHOCOLAT MENIER, in ½ lb. and ¼ lb. Packets.
For BREAKFAST and SUPPER.

CHOCOLAT MENIER.—Awarded Twenty-Three PRIZE MEDALS.
Consumption annually exceeds 17,000,000 lbs.

CHOCOLAT MENIER. Paris, London, New York.
Sold Everywhere.

AMERICAN CENTENNIAL PRIZE MEDAL.

FRY'S CARACAS COCOA.

Its pure flavour, delicate aroma, and invigorating qualities have established its position as a first-class dietetic article.

FRY'S CARACAS COCOA.
"The Caracas Cocoa of such choice quality."—Food, Water, and Air (Dr. Hassall).
"A most delicious and valuable article."—Standard.

FRY'S EXTRACT OF COCOA,
"than which, if properly prepared, there is no nicer or more wholesome preparation of Cocoa."—Food, Water, and Air. Edited by Dr. Hassall.

TENTH INTERNATIONAL MEDAL
awarded to J. S. FRY and SON.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.
Guaranteed Pure Soluble Cocoa, with excess of Fat extracted. Four times the strength of Cocoa thickened with Weakened with Arrowroot, Starch, &c.

The faculty pronounce it the most nutritious, perfectly digestive Beverage for "BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, or SUPPER." Keeps in all climates. Requires no cooking. A teaspoonful to Breakfast Cup, costing less than a halfpenny. Samples gratis. In Air-Tight Tins, at 1s. 6d., 3s., &c., by Chemists and Grocers.

H. SCHWEITZER and CO., 10, Adam-street, London, W.C.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

FINEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES, AND SAUCES.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

CAUTION.—Genuine only with the facsimile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across label.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

SAVORY & MOORE, 143, New Bond-street,
Prepare

THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS.

Supplied to the Royal Families of England and Russia.
To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere.

THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS.

The most digestible; contains the Highest Amount of Nourishment, in the most convenient form.

THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS.

Malted on Liebig's principle, is Sweet and Wholesome in itself. Entirely free from Beetroot Sugar.

SAVORY & MOORE, 143, NEW BOND-STREET, LONDON; and
Sold by Chemists, &c., everywhere.

DR. RIDGE'S FOOD

Gives Health, Strength, Comfort, and Quiet Nights to Mothers, Nurses, Infants, and Invalids.